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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 11, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GEORGE HOLDING to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

FAILED POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

Last week I was home, and on Saturday I had the pleasure to speak to about 50 citizens in the Third District of North Carolina which I represent. I carry this poster with me, Mr. Speaker, and I also have a one-page flier. The purpose of this is to continue to wake up the American people that we are in Afghanistan; and unless you have a

loved one there, you probably don't think about it. That's human nature. It's not a criticism. But I take this and then I give the flier, and it's got the cartoon.

Mr. Speaker, the cartoon has Karzai with a little debit card, and he's standing at an ATM machine. At the top it says, "CIA ATM." Karzai says, "I'm just making a quick withdrawal." He's got bags of cash at his feet. Sadly, there's a soldier in the background that says, "I'd like to make a quick withdrawal from here."

Last week we had two American soldiers killed and one civilian, and the war keeps going on and on. We in Congress act like it's not happening. I don't understand it. The President has signed a bilateral strategic agreement with the Afghans that will keep us there from 2014 to 2024. We're spending \$8 billion a month in Afghanistan. The CIA admitted in a New York Times article that they have been giving tens of millions of dollars for 10 years to Karzai. He's got to be one of the richest men in the world. We keep borrowing the money from the Chinese to give him money. I do not understand it, and I would like to read just a couple of points from The New York Times CIA article:

The CIA money, Mr. Karzai told reporters, was an easy source of petty cash, and some of it was used to pay off the political elite, a group dominated by warlords. Mr. Karzai said that when he met with the CIA station chief, "I told him because of all these rumors in the media, please do not cut all this money, because we really need it."

Well, Mr. Karzai, so do the American people. Here we are in Congress cutting programs for children and senior citizens, and the Congress has a deaf ear to Afghanistan. The bill coming up this week from the Armed Services Committee, which I serve on, will have \$85 billion additional money going to Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the American people to show outrage to those of

us in Congress and say it's time to bring our troops home. It's time to stop wasting lives and limbs and getting money from foreign countries, like China, that we have to borrow to pay Karzai.

I do not understand it, Mr. Speaker, and I'm pleased to say that the people of the Third District of North Carolina, the home of Camp Lejeune Marine Base—the Wright brothers took the first flight from my district—they're tired of this war. They are fed up with it, and they see no end to it.

We in Congress are not meeting our constitutional responsibility for oversight. When you see the kind of money that I just made reference to going to this crook in Afghanistan named Karzai, there should have been hearings held on that money going to Afghanistan. I understand Benghazi and I understand the IRS hearings and these other hearings that we're having, but there are no hearings on the waste, fraud, and abuse in Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, before I yield back, I want to first ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform. I ask God to please bless the families of our men and women in uniform. The families who've given a child dying for freedom, God hold them in your arms. And God, I ask you to please bless the House and Senate that we will do what is right in the eyes of God for God's people. I will ask God to bless the President of the United States that he will do what is right in the eyes of God for God's people. And three times I will say from the bottom of my heart, God please, God please, God please continue to bless America.

I-5 BRIDGE COLLAPSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, 5 weeks ago Dan and Sally

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Sligh packed up their camper and headed out on Interstate 5 on the way to their favorite campsite in northwest Washington State. While crossing a bridge over the Skagit River that they'd safely crossed many times before, a large truck ahead of them clipped the bridge's frame above. Without warning, and without time to react, the pavement under Dan's pickup fell out from underneath them. Next, Dan said, "It was just a white flash and cold water."

Like thousands of my constituents, I myself have driven over that bridge many times. But now, today, no cars are crossing it. Recovery workers have been hard at work pulling pieces of that bridge, along with Dan's pickup, from the flowing waters of the Skagit River and quickly building a replacement span.

The fact that no one died in this collapse is a blessing, but not all have been so lucky. My colleagues will remember in 2007 when a bridge spanning the Mississippi River in Minneapolis crashed during rush hour, killing 13 people and injuring another 145.

Today I want to ask my colleagues a simple question: Shouldn't Americans be able to drive across a highway bridge with the reasonable expectation that it will not crumble away from underneath them?

On Thursday, the Senate Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee will hold a hearing on the Skagit River bridge collapse. I spoke this morning to the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board about its investigation. I'm eager to read their report on the incident. But we already know that our aging infrastructure should be enough to make this Congress act.

Sixty-seven thousand bridges in our country are rated structurally deficient—67,000 bridges. When those bridges fall, it isn't just the unlucky few on those bridges who suffer. Whole economies that rely on safe and efficient transportation suffer.

The I-5 bridge over the Skagit River doesn't just connect Burlington and Mount Vernon; it connects the entire west coast and carries millions of dollars worth of trade between Canada and the U.S. Today, that trade is in stop-and-go traffic on local roads.

But here's the good news: we know how to build safe bridges. There are thousands of civil engineers devoting their lives to building good structures that don't fall down. But we need to pay for them. We need to maintain our bridges until they are old, and then we need to replace them. We can't keep waiting until they crumble into the water below.

President Obama wants to fix it first by spending \$40 billion on highways, bridges, transit systems, and airports that are most in need of repair. That's a good start, and Congress should approve that funding. But if we're really going to do something about our long-term transportation needs, this body, this Congress, needs to get to work on

a long-term transportation bill that doesn't just patch our aging roads, but invests in an infrastructure that meets the needs of America's 21st century economy. We can't have a big league economy with little league infrastructure.

Over Memorial Day, more than 31 million Americans hit the roads. I ask my colleagues: Were you among them? How many bridges did you drive over? How many were structurally deficient? If you think your constituents should be able to drive over a bridge without wondering whether it will crumble beneath them, then this Congress must act on a long-term transportation bill. It's time to put our money where our safety is.

□ 1210

THE SILENCE OF MUSLIM LEADERS IS DEAFENING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. POMPEO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Speaker, it's been just under 2 months since the attacks in Boston, and in those intervening weeks, the silence of Muslim leaders has been deafening. And that is sad, but perhaps most importantly, it's dangerous.

There have now been at least a dozen attacks by Muslim terrorists on U.S. soil since Ramzi Yousef's parked rental van exploded in the basement of the World Trade Center on February 26 of 1993. Some have caused death and injury, such as the 9/11 attacks in 2001 and Nidal Hasan's mass shooting at Fort Hood, Texas.

Other attacks, such as Faisal Shahzad's fizzled Times Square bombing, or the unsuccessful underwear bombing of a flight, were thwarted or aborted.

But yet, fatal or not, all of these attacks were successful in scaring Americans, successful in reducing our freedom in the most freedom-loving Nation on Earth, successful in slowing our economy, and successful in demonstrating that an open society can potentially be vulnerable.

They were, in former Attorney General Mike Mukasey's words, "crimes that are nonetheless meant to send a terrorist message."

When the most devastating terrorist attacks on America in the last 20 years come overwhelmingly from people of a single faith, and are performed in the name of that faith, a special obligation falls on those that are the leaders of that faith. Instead of responding, silence has made these Islamic leaders across America potentially complicit in these acts and, more importantly still, in those that may well follow.

If a religion claims to be one of peace, Mr. Speaker, its leaders must reject violence that is perpetrated in its name. Some clerics today suggest that modern jihad is nonviolent, and is only about making oneself a better Muslim.

Perhaps that's true for moderate Muslims. But extremists seek to revive the era when most Islamic clerics understood jihad to be holy war.

Mr. Speaker, decades of Middle Eastern oil money have propounded this more extreme, violent interpretation in mosques around the world. Less than 2 months after the 9/11 atrocities, an Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood preacher, who is probably the most influential Sunni cleric today, declared suicide bombing to be legitimate. He said, "these are heroic commando and martyrdom attacks and should not be called suicide."

So what is it that these Islamic leaders must say?

First, that there is never any justification for terrorism. No political goal legitimizes terrorism. Terrorism is never excusable as resistance. Imams must state unequivocally that terrorists' actions, killing and maiming, sully Islam.

They must also publicly and repeatedly denounce radical clerics who seek to justify terrorism. There is a battle of interpretation within Islam. It's not enough to deny responsibility by saying one's own interpretation doesn't support terrorism. Moderate imams must strive to ensure that no Muslim finds solace for terrorism in the Koran. They must cite the Koran as evidence that the murder of innocents is not permitted by good, believing Muslims, and must immediately refute all claims to the contrary.

Finally, Muslim leaders must say that there is no room for militant Islamism in the religion of peace. These statements must be made publicly, frequently and in the mosques, yes, in the mosques and in the madrassas, where many learn their Islamic religion.

You know, we have to call evil by its name in order to stamp it out. Downplaying atrocities and rampages ensures more of them. Every Muslim leader must unequivocally proclaim that terror committed in the name of Islam violates the core tenets of the Prophet Mohammed, and they must do so repeatedly, period.

My own faith has occasionally been hijacked in the name of violence and cruelty, including in Kansas, my home State, by Fred Phelps and his Westboro Baptist Church. In response, hundreds of Protestant ministers preach that Mr. Phelps' actions violate the most fundamental Christian traditions, and they have denounced him and his church's evil acts.

Pope John Paul II similarly apologized, in 2000, for the Catholic Church's failure to do more to speak out against the evils of Nazism, and to protect Jews from the Holocaust.

Just as these religious leaders have called up those who have killed and acted brutally in the name of their faith, so too must Muslim religious leaders refute terrorist theology.

We're now 2 decades into Islamic radicals attacking Americans on U.S.

soil. I know that not every Muslim supports these actions. Dr. Zuhdi Jasser of the American Islamic Forum for Democracy has spoken out in a clear and consistent way. So has Zainab al-Suwaij of the American Islamic Congress.

But the silence in the face of extremism coming from the best-funded Islamic advocacy organizations and many mosques across America is absolutely deafening. It casts doubt upon the commitment to peace by adherents of the Muslim faith. This is utterly unacceptable, it is dangerous, it must end.

CHANGE THE NAME OF THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE'S WASHINGTON FOOTBALL FRANCHISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to decry the disparaging name of the National Football League's Washington, D.C., franchise, the Redskins, which I will refer to as the "R-word." For decades, Native American leaders and organizations have advocated for an end to the use of the "R-word" as the Washington franchise's "brand" because it is derogatory, it is demeaning, and patently offensive.

Recently, 10 of our colleagues explained the violent history and disparaging nature of the "R-word" in a letter to Mr. Roger Goodell, commissioner of the NFL. In what can only be deemed as an insensitive and ignorant response, Mr. Goodell justifies the Washington franchise's name by claiming that neither the intent nor the use of the name was ever meant to denigrate American Indians. Then, in a dismissive manner, Mr. Goodell further declares that the "R-word" has a positive meaning and represents many positive attributes.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague, the gentlewoman from Minnesota, a co-chair of the Congressional Native American Caucus, Congresswoman BETTY MCCOLLUM, who states that Mr. Goodell's letter "is another attempt to justify a racial slur on behalf of Mr. Dan Snyder," owner of the Washington franchise, "and other NFL owners who appear to be only concerned with earning ever-larger profits, even if it means exploiting a racist stereotype of Native Americans. For the head of a multibillion-dollar sports league to embrace the twisted logic that 'Redskin' actually stands for strength, courage, pride and respect is a statement of absurdity," and a total lack of appreciation of the culture of the Native American community.

I also join, Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma, the cochair of the Congressional Native American Caucus, my dear friend and colleague, a member of the Chickasaw

Nation of Oklahoma, Congressman TOM COLE, when he says:

This is the 21st century. This is the capital of political correctness on the planet. It is very, very, very offensive. This isn't like warriors or chiefs. It's not a term of respect, and it's needlessly offensive to a large part of our population. They just don't happen to live around Washington, D.C.

I also join, Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia, Representative ELLEANOR HOLMES NORTON, who states that Mr. Snyder "is a man who has shown sensibilities based on his own ethnic identity, yet who refuses to recognize the sensibilities of American Indians."

And I could not agree more, Mr. Speaker, with the gentlelady from the District of Columbia that Mr. Snyder, more than any of the owners of these NFL clubs, needs to show greater sensitivity towards our Native American community. In fact, I commend Mr. Snyder for building the third most expensive football franchise within the NFL, at well over \$1.6 billion, as part of our free and open market system in the field of sports.

But, Mr. Speaker, why are we allowing this to be done on the sweat, the tears, and the suffering of Native American Indians?

Recently, in an interview in the USA Today newspaper, Mr. Snyder defiantly stated, "We'll never change the name. It's that simple. Never. You can use caps."

Such arrogance is wholly inconsistent with the National Football League's fundamental diversity policy, which states:

Diversity is critically important to the NFL. It is a cultural and organizational imperative about dignity, respect, inclusion and opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, it is critically important that the NFL promotes its commitment to diversity and uphold its moral responsibility to disavow the uses of racial slurs. The use of the "R-word" is especially harmful to Native American youth, tending to lower their sense of dignity and self-esteem. It also diminishes feelings of community worth among Native American tribes and dampens the aspirations of their people.

□ 1220

Whether good intentioned or not, the "R-word" is a racial slur akin to the "N-word" among African Americans or the "W-word" among Latin Americans. America would not stand for a team called the "Blackskins" or the "Yellowskins." Such offensive terms or words would no doubt draw widespread disapproval among the National Football League's fan base. And yet coverage by our national media and sponsors of Washington's football franchise profit from a term that is equally disparaging to Native Americans.

Mr. Speaker, so that the public may better understand and be more informed, I want to share with my colleagues the history and the real origin of how the word "redskin" came about.

Mr. Speaker, origin of the "R-word" as commonly attributed to the historical practice of trading Native American skins and body parts as bounties and trophies. For example, in 1749, the British bounty on the Mi'kmaq Nation of what is now Maine and Nova Scotia, was a straightforward "ten Guineas for every Indian Micmac taken or killed, to be paid upon producing such Savage taken or his scalp."

Just as devastating was the Phips Proclamation, issued in 1755 by Spencer Phips, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Massachusetts Bay Province, who called for the wholesale extermination of the Penobscot Indian Nation. The Phips Proclamation declared the Penobscot to be "Enemies, Rebels, and Traitors to his Majesty King George the Second," and required those residing in the province to "Embrace all opportunities of pursuing, capturing, killing, and Destroying all and every of the aforesaid Indians."

By vote of the General Court of the Province, white settlers were paid out of the public treasury for killing and scalping the Penobscot people. The bounty for a male Penobscot Indian above the age of 12 was 50 pounds, and his scalp was worth 40 pounds. The bounty for a female Penobscot Indian of any age and for males under the age of 12 was 25 pounds, while their scalps were worth 20 pounds. Historical accounts show that these scalps were called "redskins."

The current Chairman and Chief of the Penobscot Nation, Chief Kirk Francis, recently declared in a joint statement that the "R-word" is "not just a racial slur or a derogatory term," but a painful "reminder of one of the most gruesome acts of . . . ethnic cleansing ever committed against the Penobscot people." The hunting and killing of Penobscot Indians, as stated by Chief Francis, was "a most despicable and disgraceful act of genocide."

Mr. Speaker, in an attempt to correct the long-standing usage of the "R-word," I and several Members of this House introduced the bill H.R. 1278, the Non-Disparagement of Native American Persons or Peoples in Trademark Registration Act of 2013. This bill would cancel the federal registrations of trademarks using the word "redskin" in reference to Native Americans. The Trademark Act of 1946—more commonly known as the Lanham Act—requires that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) not register any trademark that "[c]onsists of or comprises . . . matter which may disparage . . . persons, living or dead . . . or bring them into contempt, or disrepute." 15 U.S.C. § 1502(a).

Native American tribes have a treaty, trust and special relationship with the United States. Because of the duty of care owed to the Native American people by the Federal Government, it is incumbent upon us to ensure that the Lanham Act is strictly enforced in order to safeguard Indian tribes and citizens from racially disparaging federal trademarks.

Accordingly, the Patent and Trademark Office has rejected applications submitted by the Washington franchise for trademarks which proposed to use the "R-word"—three times in 1996 and once in 2002. The PTO denied the applications on grounds that the "R-word" is a racial slur that disparages Native Americans.

In 1992, seven prominent Native American leaders petitioned the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) to cancel the federal registrations for six trademarks using the "R-

word.” The TTAB in 1999 ruled that the “R-word” may, in fact, disparage American Indians, and cancelled the registrations. On appeal, a federal court reversed the TTAB’s decision, holding that the petitioners waited too long after coming of age to file their petition. A new group of young Native Americans petitioned the TTAB to cancel the registrations of the offending trademarks in 2006. The TTAB held a hearing on March 7, 2013. A final decision is pending.

I deeply regret that there are those who out of ignorance argue that the “R-word” is not disparaging towards Native Americans. However, over the course of my tenure as a Congressman, as a member of the Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, and as a member of the Congressional Native American Caucus, I have received an increasing number of calls and letters from both Native American and non-native individuals, tribes, and organizations who abhor this denigrating term. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before you to respond to the call of our Native American brothers and sisters who plead for justice and for Congress to act by passing this proposed bill.

H.R. 1278 is supported by a number of major Native American organizations, including the National Congress of American Indians, the National Indian Education Association, the Native American Indian Housing Council, the Native American Rights Fund, and the Native American Finance Officers Association, to name a few. In a recent letter to the cosponsors of this bill, the National Congress of American Indians—the oldest, largest and most representative American Indian and Alaska Native organization serving tribal governments and communities—stated that H.R. 1278 “will accomplish what Native American people, nations, and organizations have tried to do in the courts for almost twenty years—end the racist epithet that has served as the [name] of Washington’s pro football franchise for far too long.”

Mr. Speaker, despite the Native American community’s best efforts before administrative agencies and the courts, the “R-word” remains a federally registered trademark. It has been well over twenty years and this matter is still before the courts. This injustice is the result of negligence and a cavalier attitude demonstrated by an administrative agency charged with the responsibility of not allowing racist or derogatory terms to be registered as trademarks. Since the Federal Government made the mistake in registering the disparaging trademark, it is now up to Congress to correct it.

[News Statement For Immediate Release—
March 17, 2013]

NARF APPLAUDS SPONSORS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO CURTAIL OFFENSIVE “RED- SKIN” TRADEMARK

(Native American Rights Fund)

BOULDER, CO.—The Native American Rights Fund (NARF) fully supports introduction of a new landmark bill in the U.S. House of Representatives that would amend the Trademark Act of 1946 regarding the disparagement of Native Americans through marks that use the term “redskin.”

NARF commends Rep. Faleomavaega and all the original sponsors of this important bill, which sends a clear signal that some members of Congress do not take anti-Native stereotyping and discrimination lightly. These Representatives now join Native American nations, organizations and people

who have lost patience with the intransigence of the Washington pro football franchise in holding on to the indefensible—a racial epithet masquerading as a team name.

NARF also commends all those individuals in the on-going Harjo and Blackhorse proceedings in federal agencies and courts for their tireless advocacy attempting in righting this wrong. While these cases have yet to succeed, they have provided the springboard for legislative efforts like the new bill.

For over 20 years NARF has been involved in the cases, attempting to accomplish what this bill, if enacted, would do. NARF represented the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), the National Indian Education Association (NIEA), the National Indian Youth Council (NIYC), and the Tulsa Indian Coalition Against Racism (TICAR) as amici curiae in *Harjo et al v. Pro Football, Inc.* NARF also organized amici briefs in support of the Native petition for Supreme Court review, including one by a broad range of Native nations and organizations, and others by law professors, psychology professors and social justice advocacy groups.

NARF NCAI, NIEA NIYC, TICAR and other major Native American organizations all have raised concerns regarding race-based stereotyping and behaviors in sports, particularly the racially derogatory name and logo of the “Washington Redskins” professional football organization. Such concerns have been expressed through numerous communications, public statements, and meetings, including a 1972 meeting with then Washington Redskins president Edward Bennett Williams, after which no team owner ever met with Native people opposing the name.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office registered six trademarks between 1967 and 1990 that consist of racially derogatory and disparaging material, which opens Native Americans to contempt and public ridicule in violation of Section 2(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §1052(a). While there is enormous uplifting good in the human spirit, racism is the dark side of humanity that has caused much suffering among our diverse human family. Section 1052(a) wisely recognizes that one basic manifestation of prejudice, discrimination, or racism is the use of racially derogatory names, caricatures, or stereotypes that disparage peoples and persons and hold them up to contempt and ridicule; and this statute safeguards citizens through the registration of such trademarks.

In ruling unanimously in the Harjo case to cancel the “Redskins” trademarks, the PTO Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) admitted that the six existing trademark licenses should not have been approved. That ruling was overturned on a technicality, laches, which was interpreted to mean that the plaintiffs waited too long after turning 18 to file suit. The current Blackhorse case is identical, except that the plaintiffs filed when they were 18 to 24. In a recent hearing before the PTO TTAB, the Washington franchise argued that even these young plaintiffs waited too long and should have filed on the day they turned 18. In addition to this ongoing trademark cancellation case, Native people have filed Letters of Protest with the PTO to stop new requests for trademark licenses for the same disparaging name.

Should this legislation be enacted, it would provide justice to the plaintiffs and protestors in these cases, would free the PTO to automatically deny federal protection for this disparagement, and would spare present and future Native American peoples and persons from suffering public humiliation and discrimination from the name of the team in the nation’s capitol.

Native nations and citizens have a treaty, trust and special relationship with the

United States, and rely on the federal government more than any other segment of society to make certain that its actions do no harm. Because of the duty of care owed to Indian tribes and people by the Department of Commerce, it is incumbent upon them to strictly enforce the provisions of 15 U.S.C. §1052(a), in order to safeguard Indian tribes and citizens from racially or culturally disparaging federal trademarks. They are required by law to assess the issues in light of its federal Indian trust relationship and associated fiduciary duties to protect Indians and Indian culture from degrading federal trademark registrations. That trust relationship encompasses an affirmative duty on behalf of the Department of Commerce and the PTO TTAB to protect tribal culture and safeguard Native Americans from racism in sports conducted under color of federal law.

Founded in 1970, the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) is the oldest and largest nonprofit law firm dedicated to asserting and defending the rights of Indian tribes, organizations and individuals nationwide. NARF’s practice is concentrated in five key areas: the preservation of tribal existence; the protection of tribal natural resources; the promotion of Native American human rights; the accountability of governments to Native Americans; and the development of Indian law and educating the public about Indian rights, laws, and issues.

NCAI is the oldest and largest national intertribal organization of American Indian and Alaskan tribal governments and individuals. NCAI represents more than two hundred fifty (250) tribes, nations, pueblos and Alaska Native villages with a combined enrollment of over 1.2 million Native people. Indian tribal governments are the duly elected or appointed political entities of Indian tribes that are legally responsible for protecting the well-being of their citizens. Established in 1944, NCAI provides an organizational umbrella for America’s Indian tribes to develop and advocate tribal positions on issues of fundamental importance to Indian tribes, communities and peoples across the country.

NIEA is the oldest and largest national Indian education organization founded in 1969 as an educational service organization to provide national advocacy and assistance for its membership on issues affecting the education of Native American youth. NIEA’s membership consists of over 2,800 Native American students, educators, parents and representatives of tribal governments and school boards. NIEA also provides a national forum each year at its annual convention for its membership as the largest convocation on Indian education in the United States to focus on important issues in Indian education. On behalf of its membership, NIEA is deeply concerned about racism in sports and the issues raised in this case. Racially derogatory terms, stereotypes and caricatures promoted to millions of Americans each year through professional sports can have negative impacts upon Native American school children and hold them up to public contempt or ridicule. In particular, NIEA is deeply concerned about the impacts that negative images portrayed by Registrant’s “redskins” trademarks have upon Native American school children.

NIYC is the oldest and largest national organization addressing the issues of concern to American Indian and Alaska Native youth. Founded in 1961, the NIYC has been in the forefront of issues involving discrimination against Native Americans at the voting place, in housing, in representation on school boards, in political and educational districting and in employment, and has championed and litigated in each of these areas. The NIYC has long been concerned

about discrimination against Native Americans conducted under color of federal and state law. NIYC has long been concerned about racism and derogatory stereotypes in sports. For example, the NIYC Chapter at the University of Oklahoma was responsible for the 1970 removal of the racially offensive football mascot, "Little Red." NIYC is deeply concerned about the issues in this case as racism in sports adversely affects all Native Americans, including youth.

TICAR is a broad-based coalition founded by American Indians from the 39 Indian Nations in Oklahoma. TICAR works closely with Indian Nations and Native and non-Native social justice, religious, civil rights, and educational organizations. TICAR was organized around the issue of eliminating the "Redskins" name and images from the public schools in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and supports similar efforts statewide and nationwide, as well as efforts to end the use of racial stereotypes in sports generally.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS,

Washington, DC, March 21, 2013.

Hon. ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, House of Representatives, Washington DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FALEOMAVAEGA: On behalf of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), the nation's oldest and largest tribal government advocacy organization in the country, we applaud you for sponsoring the "Non-Disparagement of Native American Persons or People in Trademark Registration Act of 2013". This legislation will accomplish what Native American people, nations, and organizations have tried to do in the courts for almost twenty years—end the racist epithet that has served as the mascot of Washington's pro football franchise for far too long.

The NCAI membership has been an active part of ending these types of derogatory stereotypes for several decades. The NCAI was one of many native and non-native organizations in support of the original court cases on this matter, *Harjo et al v. Pro Football, Inc.*, and we support the current case, *Blackhorse et al v. Pro Football, Inc.* to cancel existing trademarks.

We are proud of all our people who struggle for dignity and fight against stereotypes, including Native and non-Native students, families, teachers, and others who have worked together to retire over 2,000 "Indian" names, logos, mascots, and behaviors in schools across the land. The use of Native Peoples as mascots is offensive and unjustifiable. We will continue to call for an end to this practice until the remaining stereotypes are gone from the American landscape.

Thank you and your co-sponsors for your leadership and courage in introducing this important legislation. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me or the NCAI Deputy Director, Robert Holden, at the National Congress of American Indians.

Respectfully,

JEFFERSON KEEL,
President.

SUMMER OF SURVEILLANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker:

The administration puts forward a false choice between the liberties we cherish and the security we provide. No more illegal wiretapping of citizens. No more ignoring the law when it is convenient. That is not who we are. That is not what is necessary to

defeat the terrorists. We will again set an example for the world that the law is not subject to the whims of stubborn rulers and that justice is not arbitrary. This administration acts like violating civil liberties is the way to enhance our security. It's not.

Mr. Speaker, that was candidate Obama in the year 2007 when he was attacking another administration, but that was then and this is now. How times have changed. Flash forward to the summer of 2013, the Summer of Surveillance. The Department of Justice seized information from 20 different Associated Press phone lines. The Department of Justice seized phone records of FOXNews reporter James Rosen, his parents, and several FOXNews phone lines.

The NSA, which I call the National Surveillance Agency, seized from Verizon Business Network Services millions of telephone records, including the location, numbers, and time of domestic calls. Thursday, we learned about another secret government program called PRISM that allows the NSA to search photos, emails, and documents from computers at Apple, Google, and Microsoft, among many other Internet sources.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have lost trust in this government. Do you think? The government spooks are drunk on power, and it's time for Congress to intervene to prevent the invasion of privacy by government against the citizens.

The administration says its snooping activities are lawful. Well, not so fast. Let's start with the PATRIOT Act, which needs to be reviewed, but let's look at it as it now stands. The PATRIOT Act requires "a statement of facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the tangible things sought are relevant to foreign intelligence, international terrorism or espionage investigation."

I see no way that the National Surveillance Agency could be lawfully conducting such a widespread and intrusive fishing expedition based on the PATRIOT Act or FISA. They're supposed to be justifying each individual search based on lawful grounds, not snooping, prying, and spying through tons of data hoping to find a hit on some bad guy. In other words, the government should only be able to collect phone records with a court order for someone they have reasonable suspicion to be connected with a terrorist. Government cannot use a Soviet-style dragnet approach hoping to catch a big fish while also catching the endangered species of freedom.

What the PATRIOT Act does not allow is widespread, warrantless invasions of privacy where government blindly snoops around looking for some mischief. But the government claims it got some bad guys—two or three terrorists, it says. Well, if so, show us the cases. Those cases should be public if charges were filed. But that still doesn't justify the invasion of privacy.

Let me continue. The administration could also be seizing emails of citizens

over 6 months old without a warrant in its snooping frenzy. Unfortunately, the law allows this to occur. This needs to be changed.

Representative ZOE LOFGREN and I are trying to fix that with legislation to reform the outdated Electronic Communications Privacy Act by requiring a warrant for government to search and seize emails. Such a basic constitutional requirement should be made the law when government wants to arbitrarily take people's emails.

The bullying and badgering of the Fourth Amendment must cease. The Federal Government tries to scare the citizens and arbitrarily redlines the Fourth Amendment.

Mr. Speaker, technology may have changed over the years, but the Constitution just does not. We can have security, but not at the cost of losing individual freedom because to quote the constitutional law professor, there should be no "choice between the liberties we cherish and the security we provide."

But the Summer of Surveillance continues.

And that's just the way it is.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As the days grow warmer throughout our land, major legislative issues loom with the potential of warmer debate and disagreement.

Bless the Members of the people's House with the graces they need to engage one another as colleagues of the 113th Congress, entrusted by America's citizens to forge solutions to the major issues facing our time, be they in agriculture, immigration, or areas of national security.

Grant to each an extra measure of wisdom and magnanimity, that all might work together for a better future for our great Nation.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

IGNORING BROKEN POLICIES IS NOT AN OPTION

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, broken Washington policies are making it harder for families in this country to find good work and plan for the future. Outdated laws and regulations, the Federal overhaul of personal health care through ObamaCare, and energy policies that tie the hands of small businesses stand directly opposed to job creation, affordable living, and economic growth.

We hear of these sad effects every day, and we've been warned, by the unlikeliest sources, of a coming Washington train wreck. Thus, we have a responsibility to remove these Washington barriers.

The House of Representatives has acted to expand energy production through the Keystone pipeline and generate new American jobs. We have acted to keep student loan interest rates from doubling. We have voted to stop ObamaCare from increasing family health insurance premium costs.

But our actions on behalf of jobs and family savings have been met by Senate inaction. Ignoring broken policies is not an option, not when jobs are at stake.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the town of Millbury, Massachusetts, on their 200th anniversary.

Millbury has grown tremendously since its inception in 1813 as a small New England mill town. To celebrate their bicentennial, the people of Millbury have come together to facilitate a series of community events to honor this historic day.

Millbury's rich history can be traced back to the 18th century when John Singletary built the oldest continuously running mill in the United States. The historic Blackstone River

powered the mill and helped propel the town into the Industrial Revolution as a leading textile producer.

Millbury's significance is further demonstrated as the historic childhood summer home of President William Howard Taft. President Taft even celebrated alongside of residents as they rang in their first 100 years.

Continuing with tradition, Millbury celebrated this occasion with a period ball and is looking forward to the parade this weekend.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the town of Millbury on their 200th anniversary. May this great American town continue to celebrate its rich history for years and years and years to come.

GLOBAL WARMING

(Mr. BRIDENSTINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Speaker, global temperatures stopped rising 10 years ago. Global temperature changes, when they exist, correlate with Sun output and ocean cycles.

During the Medieval Warm Period from 800 to 1300 A.D.—long before cars, power plants, or the Industrial Revolution—temperatures were warmer than today. During the Little Ice Age from 1300 to 1900 A.D., temperatures were cooler. Neither of these periods were caused by any human activity.

Even climate change alarmists admit that the number of hurricanes hitting the U.S. and the number of tornado touchdowns have been on a slow decline for over 100 years.

But here's what we absolutely know. We know that Oklahoma will have tornadoes when the cold jet stream meets the warm gulf air. And we also know that this President spends 30 times as much money on global warming research as he does on weather forecasting and warning.

For this gross misallocation, the people of Oklahoma are ready to accept the President's apology, and I intend to submit legislation to fix this.

STUDENT LOAN RELIEF ACT

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in 19 days, unless Congress acts, the subsidized Stafford student loan program interest rate is going to double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. Six years ago, we cut that rate from 6.8 percent to 3.4 percent.

So far, the House Republican majority has issued a bill which the Congressional Budget Office yesterday determined would actually be worse than if we did nothing and allowed the rate to double to 6.8 percent. It would add \$4 billion in added higher interest rate costs to students. The Senate Republican bill would add \$16 billion in interest costs, from the Congressional Budget Office.

It is obvious what we must do. We must pass H.R. 1595, my bill, which has 150 cosponsors, and extend the lower rate of 3.4 percent. It obtained 51 votes in the Senate. Last time I checked, that's a majority.

It's time to stand up for college students and families all across America, protect the lower interest rates, and get off this kick that a variable rate somehow is a solution to the problem. CBO told us yesterday it's not. It's worse than doing nothing.

SECRETARY SEBELIUS CONTINUES TO VIOLATE CONGRESS

(Mr. BURGESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, last month, it was learned that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Kathleen Sebelius, has been calling executives from private groups asking them to fund the Affordable Care Act by donating money to a private organization called Enroll America. Her actions then were questionable and have left us to wonder what the Secretary is promising executives in exchange for their support.

Last Tuesday, Secretary Sebelius disclosed that she solicited three additional companies, all of which provide services regulated by her agency: a drug maker, Johnson & Johnson; a health care system, Ascension Health; and a health insurance provider, Kaiser Permanente.

And so it begs the question: How far will this administration go to promote their flawed takeover of the country's health care?

Agencies that have already been engrossed in scandal, like the IRS, will be directly administering major provisions of the Affordable Care Act. Along with them, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Labor, and the Treasury, these agencies will be involved in sharing and tracking consumer information to implement the President's law.

Do you really want to entrust this administration with the responsibility of controlling your health care and controlling your health care information?

STOPPING GOVERNMENT ABUSE OF TAXPAYER INFORMATION ACT

(Mr. HOLDING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, we are all familiar with the recent IRS scandal involving the agency targeting conservative groups. As if this institutional arrogance wasn't troubling enough, the IRS will soon become the primary enforcer of ObamaCare.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to support legislation introduced by my friend from Tennessee, Congresswoman DIANE BLACK. H.R. 2022, the Stopping Government Abuse of Taxpayer Information

Act, would stop the implementation and enforcement of ObamaCare and force government agencies associated with Federal Data Services to certify that the American people's private information is not being exploited for targeting based on political beliefs.

Oversight, Mr. Speaker, is an important function of Congress, and we should ensure that the American people's right to privacy and political freedoms are protected.

I thank the gentlewoman from Tennessee for introducing this important bill. It's time we demand accountability from the IRS and prevent them from further intruding on the rights of American taxpayers.

□ 1410

MEDICARE AUDIOLOGY SERVICES ENHANCEMENT ACT

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer solutions for seniors who are hard of hearing.

Under current Medicare rules, seniors are unable to visit the audiologists of their choice due to a payment structure that classifies these specialists differently based on their locations. Even though they offer the same care, an in-practice audiologist for an ENT can bill services directly to Medicare under the ENT's provider number. However, if the patient is referred to an independent audiologist, he cannot bill these services directly.

The Medicare Audiology Services Enhancement Act, which I will introduce this week, will end this inequity and allow independent audiologists to directly bill Medicare—expanding access to care for our seniors.

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association and ENT physicians across the country have already expressed support. I urge my colleagues to sign on to this good piece of legislation.

IN TRIBUTE TO FORMER U.S. REPRESENTATIVE BARBARA VUCANOVICH

(Mr. AMODEI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true ambassador of the Silver State, Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich, who was the first person to hold the Second Congressional District seat from Nevada and who died yesterday, peacefully, after a brief illness. She was 91 years old.

She was elected to the House of Representatives in the same year that HARRY REID—a name that may be familiar to some in this part of the building—was also elected to the House of Representatives from Nevada. She served 14 years, which is the second-longest tenure of any Member of Congress from the State of Nevada.

A champion of rural constituents, concerned with mining, grazing, and water issues, it might also interest you to know that she was a national leader on the issues of the early detection and treatment of breast cancer and of the repeal of the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit. She was also the lady who led the fight in the House to create the only national park created in the lower 48 States during the Reagan administration—the Great Basin National Park in Nevada.

She was most notably, though, not only the dean of the Second Congressional District, but she was also somebody who set the standard by which we can all learn, Mr. Speaker, and that is this: it was never about Barbara Vucanovich when she served in these Halls; it was about the people who gave her the job. She embodied public service and humility.

For that, Godspeed, Barbara. We wish you well, and thank you for a life well lived and for serving the people of the Silver State.

AMERICANS DESERVE BETTER

(Mr. FARENTHOLD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because Americans deserve better.

We deserve the American Dream that our parents and grandparents lived. We deserve a government that wants to help us succeed with a fair chance and a level playing field for everyone.

We deserve a government that doesn't stifle innovation and success with crushing regulations. We need a government that doesn't decide who lives and who dies with a massive Federal health care bureaucracy. We deserve a government that is fair and honest and doesn't spy on us. We deserve a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, not one that targets people based on their political beliefs and snoops through our phone records and emails and is too big and powerful to be held accountable.

Americans want a strong economy so they can have better lives for themselves and better lives for their families.

My Republican colleagues and I will continue to push for solutions that strengthen economic growth, protect the freedoms and liberties that our forefathers fought for and those unalienable rights with which we are endowed by our Creator—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 7, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2702, I hereby reappoint as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress the following person: Dr. Sharon Leon, Fairfax, Virginia.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1705

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RIBBLE) at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 1960, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 1960.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 11, 2013 at 3:44 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 954.

Appointment:

Senate National Security Working Group.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules

on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

SOUTH UTAH VALLEY ELECTRIC CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 251) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal features of the electric distribution system to the South Utah Valley Electric Service District, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 251

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "South Utah Valley Electric Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **DISTRICT.**—The term "District" means the South Utah Valley Electric Service District, organized under the laws of the State of Utah.

(2) **ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.**—The term "Electric Distribution System" means fixtures, irrigation, or power facilities lands, distribution fixture lands, and shared power poles.

(3) **FIXTURES.**—The term "fixtures" means all power poles, cross-members, wires, insulators and associated fixtures, including substations, that—

(A) comprise those portions of the Strawberry Valley Project power distribution system that are rated at a voltage of 12.5 kilovolts and were constructed with Strawberry Valley Project revenues; and

(B) any such fixtures that are located on Federal lands and interests in lands.

(4) **IRRIGATION OR POWER FACILITIES LANDS.**—The term "irrigation or power facilities lands" means all Federal lands and interests in lands where the fixtures are located on the date of the enactment of this Act and which are encumbered by other Strawberry Valley Project irrigation or power features, including lands underlying the Strawberry Substation.

(5) **DISTRIBUTION FIXTURE LANDS.**—The term "distribution fixture lands" means all Federal lands and interests in lands where the fixtures are located on the date of the enactment of this Act and which are unencumbered by other Strawberry Valley Project features, to a maximum corridor width of 30 feet on each side of the centerline of the fixtures' power lines as those lines exist on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) **SHARED POWER POLES.**—The term "shared power poles" means poles that comprise those portions of the Strawberry Valley Project Power Transmission System, that are rated at a voltage of 46.0 kilovolts, are owned by the United States, and support fixtures of the Electric Distribution System.

(7) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Inasmuch as the Strawberry Water Users Association conveyed its interest, if any, in the Electric Distribution System to the District by a contract dated

April 7, 1986, and in consideration of the District assuming from the United States all liability for administration, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Electric Distribution System, the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act and in accordance with all applicable law convey and assign to the District without charge or further consideration—

(1) all of the United States right, title, and interest in and to—

(A) all fixtures owned by the United States as part of the Electric Distribution System; and

(B) the distribution fixture land;

(2) license for use in perpetuity of the shared power poles to continue to own, operate, maintain, and replace Electric Distribution Fixtures attached to the shared power poles; and

(3) licenses for use and for access in perpetuity for purposes of operation, maintenance, and replacement across, over, and along—

(A) all project lands and interests in irrigation and power facilities lands where the Electric Distribution System is located on the date of the enactment of this Act that are necessary for other Strawberry Valley Project facilities (the ownership of such underlying lands or interests in lands shall remain with the United States), including lands underlying the Strawberry Substation; and

(B) such corridors where Federal lands and interests in lands—

(i) are abutting public streets and roads; and

(ii) can provide access that will facilitate operation, maintenance, and replacement of facilities.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before conveying lands, interest in lands, and fixtures under subsection (a), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable requirements under—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(C) any other law applicable to the land and facilities.

(2) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this Act modifies or alters any obligations under—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); or

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(c) **POWER GENERATION AND 46KV TRANSMISSION FACILITIES EXCLUDED.**—Except for the uses as granted by license in Shared Power Poles under section 3(a)(2), nothing in this Act shall be construed to grant or convey to the District or any other party, any interest in any facilities shared or otherwise that comprise a portion of the Strawberry Valley Project power generation system or the federally owned portions of the 46 kilovolt transmission system which ownership shall remain in the United States.

SEC. 4. EFFECT OF CONVEYANCE.

On conveyance of any land or facility under section 3(a)(1)—

(1) the conveyed and assigned land and facilities shall no longer be part of a Federal reclamation project;

(2) the District shall not be entitled to receive any future Bureau or Reclamation benefits with respect to the conveyed and assigned land and facilities, except for benefits that would be available to other non-Bureau of Reclamation facilities; and

(3) the United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land and facilities,

including the transaction of April 7, 1986, between the Strawberry Water Users Association and Strawberry Electric Service District.

SEC. 5. REPORT.

If a conveyance required under section 3 is not completed by the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, not later than 30 days after that date, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) describes the status of the conveyance;

(2) describes any obstacles to completing the conveyance; and

(3) specifies an anticipated date for completion of the conveyance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 251, sponsored by our colleague from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) transfers the Federal title of an electricity distribution system to a local entity that already operates and maintains the system. This transfer resolves ownership uncertainty due to a Federal paperwork error, gives the local electricity provider equity to leverage capital investment, and reduces Federal liability and cost.

Congress has passed over two dozen similar transfers, including one in my district, the Yakima-Tieton transfer, under both Republican and Democrat majorities. The House passed this identical transfer bill by a voice vote in the last Congress due to its noncontroversial and commonsense nature. So I urge my colleagues to support its adoption once again.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 251, as indicated by the chairman, seeks to transfer title on portions of the South Utah Valley electric distribution system from the Bureau of Reclamation to the South Utah Valley Electric Service District.

Current reclamation law requires that title to reclamation projects, land, and facilities remain with the United States until specifically authorized by Congress. Similar legislation passed the House on suspension last Congress, and we have no objection to H.R. 251.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I'm very pleased to yield 3

minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member here for their consideration. This is a good, commonsense bill. It passed out of the Congress last time, and I appreciate the bipartisan nature, particularly the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), for his positive words in the passage of this piece of legislation.

H.R. 251, the South Utah Valley Electric Conveyance Act, transfers title on certain portions of the electric distribution system operated by the South Utah Valley Electric Service District, SESD, from the Bureau of Reclamation to SESD. Local users repaid all applicable construction costs to the Federal Government decades ago.

□ 1710

This bill, H.R. 251, is needed because in order to become more efficient and more effective, ownership needs to be transferred. The system is part of the larger Strawberry Valley Project, which began in 1906.

This title transfer benefits the Federal taxpayers and the local communities that use the system. The transfer of title will divest the Bureau of Reclamation of Federal liability while providing SESD greater autonomy and flexibility to manage facilities in a manner that best meets its needs.

H.R. 251 is consistent with existing Federal policy, and since 1996, as the chairman mentioned, there have been roughly 27 Bureau of Reclamation projects to local entities that have gone through this transfer type of process. An identical bill, H.R. 461, passed in the House in the 112th Congress by voice vote, passed this September 23 of 2011.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes." I appreciate, again, the good work on both sides of the aisle to help pass this, and I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests. If the gentleman from Arizona is prepared to yield back, I'm prepared to yield back.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time and urge adoption of the legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 251.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

FRUIT HEIGHTS LAND CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 993) to provide for the conveyance of certain parcels of National Forest System land to the city of Fruit Heights, Utah.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 993

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fruit Heights Land Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means the city of Fruit Heights, Utah.

(2) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Proposed Fruit Heights City Conveyance" and dated September 13, 2012.

(3) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—The term "National Forest System land" means the approximately 100 acres of National Forest System land, as depicted on the map.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF FRUIT HEIGHTS, UTAH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the National Forest System land.

(b) SURVEY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If determined by the Secretary to be necessary, the exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land shall be determined by a survey approved by the Secretary.

(2) COSTS.—The City shall pay the reasonable survey and other administrative costs associated with a survey conducted under paragraph (1).

(c) EASEMENT.—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall reserve an easement to the National Forest System land for the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

(d) USE OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (a), the City shall use the National Forest System land only for public purposes.

(e) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—In the quitclaim deed to the City for the National Forest System land, the Secretary shall provide that the National Forest System land shall revert to the Secretary, at the election of the Secretary, if the National Forest System land is used for other than a public purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 993, introduced by our distinguished subcommittee chairman, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey approximately 100 acres of National Forest System land to the city of Fruit Heights in Utah. Fruit Heights is completely surrounded by Federal land and is in desperate need of a place to develop a cemetery. This legislation would convey a small parcel of Federal land for that important public service.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 993 would transfer 100 acres of Forest Service land to Fruit Heights, Utah, at no cost to the city, for use as a cemetery. The parcel of land in question was purchased by the Federal Government in 2002 for over \$3 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

It is obviously not ideal for Federal taxpayers to give away land that was purchased with Federal money just 11 years ago. However, the bill makes clear that should the land ever be used for anything other than a public purpose, the parcel will come back to Federal ownership.

We do not object to H.R. 993, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I'm very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the author of this legislation, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Fruit Heights, Utah, is a city of around 5,000 people. In the center of Davis County to the east are the mountains which are owned by the Forest Service. Surrounding it to the south is the city of Farmington, which has a landlocked cemetery and only allows Farmington residents to be buried there. On the west and the north is Kaysville and Layton, which has a cemetery which faces the same situation and is restricting who can be buried there, as well.

Fruit Heights really has a significant problem. The only way they can go is east, up the mountain, on land that is currently owned by the Forest Service but is within the boundaries of Fruit Heights itself. So on this map, the brown, barren area without trees is what's owned by the Forest Service. Totally surrounding the Forest Service land are houses, and only residential roads can get up to this particular area. Running through the middle, blasted in there, is a canal which will be preserved for canal use and be dedicated to that. Above it, the area that is above that, still within the city of

Fruit Heights, is too steep for any development.

So, by city ordinance, they have already said, when they receive this land, that will be permanent open space. The area below the canal here is the land in question that would be transferred to the city for the purpose of a cemetery, which they drastically need. They have been through every area they have as potential in Fruit Heights City. This is truly the only area.

It is true that a nature conservancy group purchased this land from a citizen in Fruit Heights and then sold it at a profit to the Federal Government to be used as habitat for mule deer. The Mule Deer Association is neutral on this bill, neither opposing it nor in favor of it, and they basically privately say that if it's a cemetery, they'll probably have more forage potential for the mule deer than they have right now.

This is what is necessary. I appreciate the minority's working with me on this particular issue to find the realization that there is a need for a cemetery. I thank them for their support. I thank the chairman for putting this crucial issue forward, which to us may be not crucial, but to those dying to get into this place, it is indeed crucial.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I advise my friend from Arizona I have no further speakers, and I'm prepared to yield back if he is.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time and urge adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 993.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN PUBLIC ACCESS ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1157) to ensure public access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain in the Hanford Reach National Monument for educational, recreational, historical, scientific, cultural, and other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1157

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Rattlesnake Mountain Public Access Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Hanford Reach National Monument is public land that belongs to the American people.

(2) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) for the Monument restricts public access to large portions of the Monument, including the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain.

(3) Public access to Rattlesnake Mountain is important for educational, recreational, historical, scientific, and cultural purposes.

(4) Rattlesnake Mountain reaches an elevation of 3,660 feet above sea level—the highest elevation of the Monument, and provides unparalleled scenic views over the Monument, the Hanford Site, and the Columbia River.

(5) Public access to Rattlesnake Mountain will increase tourism interest in the Monument and will provide economic benefits to local governments.

SEC. 3. ENSURING PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SUMMIT OF RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN IN THE HANFORD REACH NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide public access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain in the Hanford Reach National Monument for educational, recreational, historical, scientific, cultural, and other purposes, including—

- (1) motor vehicle access; and
- (2) pedestrian and other nonmotorized access.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements to facilitate access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain—

(1) with the Secretary of Energy, the State of Washington, or any local government agency or other interested persons, for guided tours, including guided motorized tours to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain; and

(2) with the Secretary of Energy, and with the State of Washington or any local government agency or other interested persons, to maintain the access road to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material to the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1157 directs the Department of the Interior to provide the public with motorized, nonmotorized, and pedestrian access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain, located in my district on the Hanford Reach National Monument. This 195,000-acre monument, designated by President Clinton in 2000, is near the Hanford Nuclear Site and is the only one in the continental United States managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

At 3,600 feet, Rattlesnake Mountain is the highest point in the region, and it provides unparalleled views for miles around the monument, the Hanford

Site, the Snake River, the Columbia River, and, of course, the Yakima River.

Unfortunately, it took the Fish and Wildlife Service 8 years to write a management plan that effectively closed Rattlesnake Mountain to public access, despite the public comments favoring just the opposite.

After I first introduced this bill in 2010, the Fish and Wildlife Service offered two public tours for selected individuals and then suddenly reneged on the offer just days before the tours were to occur.

During a 2011 committee hearing on the bill, the Interior Department's testimony suggested that the Fish and Wildlife Service supports tours of Rattlesnake, but very carefully didn't go the extra step of ensuring the Service would allow public access to the summit.

Finally, last month, the Fish and Wildlife Service granted a few dozen people the opportunity to tour Rattlesnake Mountain summit over two tours. These were the first two public tours offered since the monument was designated.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is necessary to ensure reasonable and regular public access can be guaranteed by law to the citizens of that area. The legislation is sponsored by the Tri-Cities Development Council, TRIDEC; the Board of County Commissioners; Benton County Commissioners, in which Rattlesnake Mountain is located; the Tri-City Regional Chamber of Commerce; the Tri-Cities Visitor and Convention Bureau; and the Back Country Horsemen of Washington.

The American people deserve to have access to public lands, including Rattlesnake Mountain in my district. I ask that the House pass this reasonable legislation today to make that possible.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1720

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1157, which would require the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide both motorized and non-motorized access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain.

The bill would allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to enter into cooperative agreements with the Department of Energy, the State of Washington, local governments, and other interested persons to provide guided tours to the summit of the mountain and to maintain the access road to the mountain.

In 2008, the Fish and Wildlife Service completed its management plan for this area and determined that service-sponsored or -led tours and a hiking trail are appropriate and compatible uses of the area.

In October of 2011, at the hearing on H.R. 2719, the Fish and Wildlife Service supported the bill's intent to provide

appropriate public access on Rattlesnake Mountain that gives due consideration to all stakeholders, including the Yakima Tribe.

I commend Chairman HASTINGS for introducing the bill, and I support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me explain a little bit about Rattlesnake Mountain and where it's located. I mentioned it is on the Hanford Nuclear Site. The Hanford Nuclear Site was part of the Manhattan Project, in which we built and assembled weapons that won the Second World War. And then for 40 years after the Second World War, this was in a defense production where we were producing fuel for our atomic weapons.

Now, Rattlesnake Mountain, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, is 3,600 feet. For obvious reasons, it was closed off to access because you had a secret site there producing weapons of war and you didn't want people to have access to look down at Hanford Site. That's totally understandable, and for that reason nobody really objected to having the top of Rattlesnake open. However, now that Hanford is no longer in defense production—and it hasn't been for nearly 25 years; it's now in a cleanup mode—things have really changed.

When I typically have townhall meetings or meetings with people in the Tri-Cities area, I ask how many people have been on top of Rattlesnake, and it's surprising how few have been up there. But when you're on top of Rattlesnake—it's 3,600 feet, like I mentioned—there are no trees, so you can see 360 degrees around you. On a clear day, which we generally have in central Washington, you really can see the Columbia River coming in from the north. You can see where the Snake River—and, by the way, that's where Lewis and Clark encamped before they made their trip down to the ocean—you can see where the Snake River comes into the Columbia River. And you can see where the Yakima River comes also into the Columbia River. So it is a really wonderful site, and I think it deserves to have access to the people.

More and more people have had the opportunity in the past to go up there. This simply ensures that the Department of Energy will come up with a plan in which that area will really be accessed.

So I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1157.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPLEX FISH STOCKING ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1158) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to continue stocking fish in certain lakes in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1158

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “North Cascades National Park Service Complex Fish Stocking Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPLEX.**—The term “North Cascades National Park Service Complex” means collectively the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

(2) **PLAN.**—The term “plan” means the document entitled “North Cascades National Park Service Complex Mountain Lakes Fishery Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement” and dated June 2008.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. STOCKING OF CERTAIN LAKES IN THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPLEX.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary shall authorize the stocking of fish in lakes in the North Cascades National Park Service Complex.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to allow stocking of fish in not more than 42 of the 91 lakes in the North Cascades National Park Service Complex that have historically been stocked with fish.

(2) **NATIVE NONREPRODUCING FISH.**—The Secretary shall only stock fish that are—

(A) native to the slope of the Cascade Range on which the lake to be stocked is located; and

(B) nonreproducing, as identified in management alternative B of the plan.

(3) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In making fish stocking decisions under this Act, the Secretary shall consider relevant scientific information, including the plan and information gathered under subsection (c).

(4) **REQUIRED COORDINATION.**—The Secretary shall coordinate the stocking of fish under this Act with the State of Washington.

(c) **RESEARCH AND MONITORING.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) continue a program of research and monitoring of the impacts of fish stocking on the resources of the applicable unit of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex; and

(2) beginning on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act and every 5 years thereafter, submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural

Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the research and monitoring under paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1158, the North Cascades National Park Service Complex Fish Stocking Act, has enjoyed broad bipartisan support, passing the last Congress by a voice vote. It was also reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee during a previous Congress on a voice vote, with a recommendation that it pass.

H.R. 1158 is necessary to ensure that the National Park Service, in coordination with the State of Washington, has the authority to continue stocking fish in certain alpine lakes in the North Cascades National Park Complex, including the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreational Area, and the Lake Chelan National Recreational Area.

In 2008, the National Park Service prepared an environmental impact statement regarding the management of the fisheries in these mountain lakes. That document identified the preferred alternatives as the one to allow continued fish stocking in 42 lakes in that area where the Agency concluded there would be no adverse impact on the native ecosystems. The Park Service also requested explicit authority to allow fish stocking to continue within the park complex. That, of course, is exactly what H.R. 1158 does.

Many tourists visit the park complex for its scenic beauty as well as for its fishing opportunities, making fish stocking an important component of the central Washington economy.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me deviate a bit here. While we are discussing public lands legislation, I would also like to inform the House that the Committee on Natural Resources will soon begin consideration of several proposals to designate new wilderness areas.

As Public Lands and Environmental Regulations Subcommittee Chairman BISHOP of Utah stated last week, in July the subcommittee plans to hold a legislative hearing on wilderness proposals. Congressman DAN BENISHKE's Sleeping Bear Dunes legislation and

Congressman DAVID REICHERT's Alpine Lakes legislation will be considered at this hearing. These and other proposals will be judged on a case-by-case basis.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has the sole authority to decide which of our lands should be included in the wilderness system. Establishing wilderness is the most restrictive land-use designation that Congress can apply to our Nation's lands. It greatly limits the American public's access. The committee will, therefore, carefully and thoughtfully examine wilderness proposals to determine if the designation is appropriate and listen to local citizens and community leaders whose livelihoods and recreational opportunities could be affected.

The committee will also consider proposals to ensure multiple uses of our public lands so that they provide a full range of recreational, economic, conservation, and resource benefits.

Any land-use decisions by Congress should be made carefully. It should reflect our country's current economic situation, it should keep our lands healthy, and it should exemplify the importance of ensuring public access to public lands. That's why we are going to have a very thoughtful process on wilderness designation now, back to H.R. 1158, since this borders a wilderness area.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a general matter, the introduction of non-native species into wilderness designated areas within a national park should be prohibited. In this instance, however, the National Park Service has found that fish stocking can continue within the Mather Wilderness without harm to other national park resources. Importantly, the legislation contains significant protections for those resources.

We worked closely with Chairman HASTINGS for the past two Congresses to secure House passage of this legislation and are pleased to do so again today.

□ 1730

The chairman is to be commended for his efforts on behalf of the North Cascades National Park Complex. We support the legislation and reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I am prepared to yield back if the gentleman from Arizona will yield back.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just for the edification of Chairman HASTINGS, I have 11 wilderness legislation points that I have submitted. Hopefully, on a case-by-case basis, you'll get a look at some of them.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will just respond to my friend, I know he has 11. He knows my general feeling on that.

But I do believe that wilderness designation should be taken on a case-by-case basis, and we'll go through that process. With any luck you may be on that list.

With that, I yield back my time and urge adoption of H.R. 1158.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1158.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 723) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 723

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act".

SEC. 2. BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS STUDY.

(a) DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The approximately 10-mile segment of the Beaver River from its headwaters in Exeter, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River; the approximately 5-mile segment of the Chipuxet River from Hundred Acre Pond to its outlet into Worden Pond; the approximately 10-mile segment of the upper Queen River from its headwaters to the Usquepaugh Dam in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and including all its tributaries; the approximately 5-mile segment of the lower Queen (Usquepaugh) River from the Usquepaugh Dam to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River; the approximately 11-mile segment of the upper Wood River from its headwaters to Skunk Hill Road in Richmond and Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and including all its tributaries; the approximately 10-mile segment of the lower Wood River from Skunk Hill Road to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River; the approximately 28-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Worden Pond to Nooseneck Hill Road (RI Rte 3) in Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island; and the approximately 7-mile segment of the lower Pawcatuck River from Nooseneck Hill Road to Pawcatuck Rock, Stonington, Connecticut, and Westerly, Rhode Island."

(b) STUDY AND REPORT.—Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(A) complete the study of the Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers, Rhode Island and Connecticut, described in subsection (a)();

"(B) submit a report describing the results of that study to the appropriate committees of Congress;

"(C) include in the report under subparagraph (B) the effect of the designation under this Act on—

"(i) existing commercial and recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, recreational shooting, motor boat use, or bridge construction;

"(ii) the authorization, construction, operation, maintenance, or improvement of energy production and transmission infrastructure; and

"(iii) the authority of State and local governments to manage those activities encompassed in clauses (i) and (ii); and

"(D) identify—

"(i) all authorities that will authorize or require the Secretary to influence local land use decisions (such as zoning) or place restrictions on non-Federal land if the area studied is designated under this paragraph;

"(ii) all authorities that the Secretary may use to condemn property if the area studied is designated under this paragraph; and

"(iii) all private property located in the area studied under this provision."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 723 would authorize the study of 86 miles of rivers in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Natural Resources Committee amended the legislation to specifically require that the study consider any potential limitations on existing uses and any impacts to private property that could occur in an eventual designation. These are important protections and are necessary for this study bill to move forward.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We support the legislation, and I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the author and sponsor of the legislation, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, let me thank Congressman GRIJALVA, the

ranking member of the subcommittee, for yielding and for his outstanding work in support of this legislation. Let me also thank Chairman HASTINGS, as well as the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. BISHOP, and your hard-working staff for working to bring this bill through the committee and to the floor today.

I would also like to thank my good friend from Connecticut, Congressman COURTNEY, who has been an outstanding partner in this effort as well. And, of course, our State partners, including the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association, Save the Bay, the Nature Conservancy, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, and the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. Their collaboration really has been instrumental in bringing this legislation to fruition.

As a Nation, we are, of course, privileged to have access to a diverse system of wilderness areas—from remote expanses of our country to backyard wildernesses closer to home. The Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed is such a place. Its rivers are within a 45-minute drive of every Rhode Islander, easily accessible for family outings and school field trips. Passage of the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act will allow for a study of segments of the Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers in Rhode Island and Connecticut for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Rhode Island and Connecticut have long been outstanding stewards of these rivers, and I hope passage and completion of this study will affirm what we Rhode Islanders already know—that the Pawcatuck and its tributaries possess outstanding recreational, natural, and historical qualities that make them worthy of the designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers. The people of Rhode Island and Connecticut have long enjoyed the recreational and scenic wealth of the Wood-Pawcatuck, and we are eager to share this natural treasure with the rest of New England and the Nation.

The Wood-Pawcatuck watershed offers exceptional trout fishing, canoeing, photography, and bird watching, with adjacent hiking and camping for our sportsmen. These rivers are not only an important part of our national heritage, they are also a critical part of our tourism industry and the economy. Accordingly, the study will fully engage with local government, landowners, and businesses to recognize the existing commercial and recreational activities on or adjacent to the watershed.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act offers the best guarantee that the Wood-Pawcatuck will be here for future generations to enjoy, and passage of this study is an important first step along that path. The rivers of the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed contain outstanding recreational, scenic, and nat-

ural heritage qualities that would be an excellent addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Again, I want to thank all those involved in helping to bring this bill to the floor.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 723, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHAFFETZ) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 251, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 1157, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SOUTH UTAH VALLEY ELECTRIC CONVEYANCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 251) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal features of the electric distribution system to the South Utah Valley Electric Service District, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 212]

YEAS—404

Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	Joyce
Amash	Dingell	Kaptur
Amodei	Doggett	Keating
Andrews	Doyle	Kelly (IL)
Bachmann	Duckworth	Kelly (PA)
Bachus	Duffy	Kildee
Barber	Duncan (SC)	Kilmer
Barletta	Duncan (TN)	Kind
Barr	Edwards	King (IA)
Barrow (GA)	Ellison	King (NY)
Barton	Ellmers	Kingston
Bass	Engel	Kinzinger (IL)
Beatty	Enyart	Kirkpatrick
Becerra	Eshoo	Kline
Benishek	Esty	Kuster
Bentivolio	Farenthold	Labrador
Bera (CA)	Farr	LaMalfa
Bilirakis	Fattah	Lance
Bishop (GA)	Fincher	Langevin
Bishop (UT)	Fitzpatrick	Lankford
Black	Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)
Blackburn	Fleming	Larson (CT)
Blumenauer	Flores	Latham
Bonamici	Forbes	Latta
Bonner	Fortenberry	Lee (CA)
Boustany	Foster	Levin
Brady (PA)	Fox	Lewis
Braley (IA)	Frankel (FL)	Lipinski
Bridenstine	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo
Brooks (AL)	Frelinghuysen	Loeb
Brooks (IN)	Fudge	Lofgren
Brown	Gabbard	Long
Brown (FL)	Gallagher	Lowenthal
Brownley (CA)	Garamendi	Lowe
Buchanan	Garcia	Lucas
Bucshon	Gardner	Luetkemeyer
Burgess	Garrett	Lujan Grisham
Bustos	Gerlach	(NM)
Butterfield	Gibbs	Lujan, Ben Ray
Calvert	Gibson	(NM)
Camp	Gingrey (GA)	Lummis
Cantor	Gohmert	Lynch
Capito	Goodlatte	Maffei
Capps	Gosar	Maloney,
Capuano	Gowdy	Carolyn
Cárdenas	Granger	Maloney, Sean
Carney	Graves (GA)	Marchant
Carson (IN)	Graves (MO)	Marino
Carter	Grayson	Massie
Cartwright	Green, Al	Matheson
Castor (FL)	Green, Gene	Matsui
Castro (TX)	Griffin (AR)	McCarthy (CA)
Chabot	Griffith (VA)	McCaul
Chaffetz	Grimm	McClintock
Ciavarella	Guthrie	McCollum
Clay	Hahn	McDermott
Cleaver	Hall	McGovern
Clyburn	Hanabusa	McHenry
Coble	Harper	McIntyre
Coffman	Harris	McKeon
Cohen	Hartzler	McKinley
Cole	Hastings (FL)	McMorris
Collins (GA)	Hastings (WA)	Rodgers
Collins (NY)	Heck (NV)	McNerney
Conaway	Heck (WA)	Meadows
Connolly	Hensarling	Meehan
Conyers	Herrera Beutler	Messer
Cook	Higgins	Mica
Cooper	Himes	Michaud
Costa	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)
Cotton	Holding	Miller (MI)
Courtney	Honda	Miller, Gary
Cramer	Horsford	Miller, George
Crawford	Hoyer	Moore
Crenshaw	Hudson	Moran
Crowley	Huelskamp	Mullin
Cuellar	Huffman	Mulvaney
Culberson	Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (FL)
Cummings	Hultgren	Murphy (PA)
Daines	Hunter	Nadler
Davis, Danny	Hurt	Napolitano
Davis, Rodney	Israel	Negrete McLeod
DeFazio	Issa	Neugebauer
DeGette	Jackson Lee	Noem
Delaney	Jeffries	Nugent
DeLauro	Jenkins	Nunes
DelBene	Johnson (GA)	Nunnelee
Denham	Johnson (OH)	O'Rourke
Dent	Johnson, E. B.	Olson
DeSantis	Johnson, Sam	Owens
DesJarlais	Jones	Palazzo
Deutch	Jordan	Pascarell

Pastor (AZ) Rush
 Paulsen Ryan (OH)
 Pearce Ryan (WI)
 Pelosi Salmon
 Perlmutter Sanchez, Linda
 Perry T.
 Peters (CA) Sanchez, Loretta
 Peters (MI) Sanford
 Peterson Sarbanes
 Petri Schakowsky
 Pingree (ME) Schiff
 Pittenger Schneider
 Pitts Schock
 Pocan Schrader
 Poe (TX) Schwartz
 Polis Schweikert
 Pompeo Scott (VA)
 Posey Scott, Austin
 Price (GA) Scott, David
 Price (NC) Sensenbrenner
 Quigley Serrano
 Radel Sessions
 Rahall Sewell (AL)
 Rangel Shea-Porter
 Reichert Sherman
 Renacci Shimkus
 Ribble Shuster
 Rice (SC) Simpson
 Richmond Sinema
 Rigell Slaughter
 Roby Smith (MO)
 Roe (TN) Smith (NE)
 Rogers (AL) Smith (NJ)
 Rogers (KY) Smith (TX)
 Rogers (MI) Smith (WA)
 Rokita Southerland
 Ros-Lehtinen Stewart
 Roskam Stivers
 Ross Stockman
 Rothfus Stutzman
 Roybal-Allard Swallow (CA)
 Royce Takano
 Ruiz Terry
 Runyan Thompson (CA)
 Ruppersberger Thompson (MS)

NOT VOTING—30

Alexander Hanna
 Bishop (NY) Holt
 Brady (TX) Kennedy
 Campbell Lamborn
 Cassidy Markey
 Chu McCarthy (NY)
 Clarke Meeks
 Davis (CA) Meng
 Grijalva Neal
 Gutierrez Nolan

□ 1852

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 212 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN PUBLIC ACCESS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MEADOWS). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1157) to ensure public access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain in the Hanford Reach National Monument for educational, recreational, historical, scientific, cultural, and other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 213]

YEAS—409

Aderholt Dent
 Alexander DeSantis
 Amash DesJarlais
 Amodei Deutch
 Andrews Diaz-Balart
 Bachmann Dingell
 Bachus Doyle
 Barber Duff
 Barletta Duckworth
 Barr Duffy
 Barrow (GA) Duncan (SC)
 Barton Duncan (TN)
 Bass Edwards
 Beatty Ellison
 Becerra Ellmers
 Benishek Engel
 Bentivolio Enyart
 Bera (CA) Eshoo
 Bilirakis Esty
 Bishop (GA) Farenthold
 Bishop (UT) Farr
 Black Fattah
 Blackburn Fincher
 Blumenauer Fitzpatrick
 Bonamici Fleischmann
 Bonner Fleming
 Boustany Flores
 Brady (PA) Forbes
 Braley (IA) Fortenberry
 Bridenstine Foster
 Brooks (AL) Foss
 Brooks (IN) Frankel (FL)
 Broun (GA) Franks (AZ)
 Brown (FL) Frelinghuysen
 Brownley (CA) Fudge
 Buchanan Gabbard
 Bucshon Gallego
 Burgess Garamendi
 Bustos Garcia
 Butterfield Gardner
 Calvert Garrett
 Camp Gerlach
 Cantor Gibbs
 Capito Gibson
 Capps Gingrey (GA)
 Capuano Gohmert
 Cárdenas Goodlatte
 Carney Gosar
 Carson (IN) Gowdy
 Carter Granger
 Cartwright Graves (GA)
 Cassidy Graves (MO)
 Castor (FL) Grayson
 Castro (TX) Green, Al
 Chabot Green, Gene
 Chaffetz Griffin (AR)
 Cicilline Griffith (VA)
 Clarke Grimm
 Clay Guthrie
 Cleaver Hahn
 Clyburn Hall
 Coble Hanabusa
 Coffman Harper
 Cohen Harris
 Cole Hartzler
 Collins (GA) Hastings (FL)
 Collins (NY) Hastings (WA)
 Conaway Heck (NV)
 Connolly Heck (WA)
 Conyers Hensarling
 Cook Herrera Beutler
 Cooper Higgins
 Costa Himes
 Cotton Hinojosa
 Courtney Holding
 Cramer Honda
 Crawford Horsford
 Crenshaw Hoyer
 Crowley Hudson
 Cuellar Huelskamp
 Culberson Huffman
 Cummings Huizenga (MI)
 Daines Hultgren
 Davis, Danny Hunter
 Davis, Rodney Hurt
 DeFazio Israel
 DeGette Issa
 Delaney Jackson Lee
 DeLauro Jeffries
 DeBene Jenkins
 Denham Johnson (GA)

Nunnelee Royce
 O'Rourke Ruiz
 Olson Runyan
 Owens Ruppersberger
 Palazzo Rush
 Pascarell Ryan (OH)
 Pastor (AZ) Ryan (WI)
 Paulsen Salmon
 Payne Sánchez, Linda
 Pearce T.
 Pelosi Sanchez, Loretta
 Perlmutter Sanford
 Perry Sarbanes
 Peters (CA) Scalise
 Peters (MI) Schakowsky
 Peterson Schiff
 Petri Schneider
 Pingree (ME) Schock
 Pittenger Schrader
 Pitts Schwartz
 Pocan Schweikert
 Poe (TX) Scott (VA)
 Polis Scott, Austin
 Pompeo Scott, David
 Posey Sensenbrenner
 Price (GA) Serrano
 Price (NC) Sessions
 Quigley Sewell (AL)
 Radel Shea-Porter
 Rahall Sherman
 Rangel Shimkus
 Reichert Shuster
 Renacci Simpson
 Ribble Sinema
 Rice (SC) Slaughter
 Richmond Smith (MO)
 Rigell Smith (NE)
 Roby Smith (NJ)
 Roe (TN) Smith (TX)
 Rogers (AL) Smith (WA)
 Rogers (KY) Southerland
 Rogers (MI) Stewart
 Rokita Stivers
 Ros-Lehtinen Stockman
 Roskam Stutzman
 Ross Swallow (CA)
 Rothfus Takano
 Roybal-Allard Terry

NOT VOTING—25

Bishop (NY) Kennedy
 Brady (TX) Lamborn
 Campbell Markey
 Chu McCarthy (NY)
 Davis (CA) Meeks
 Grijalva Meng
 Gutierrez Neal
 Hanna Nolan
 Holt Pallone

□ 1901

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUESTING THE SENATE TO RETURN TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE BILL H.R. 2217

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 255

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives request the Senate to return to the House the bill (H.R. 2217) entitled “An Act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.”

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORKING FOR THE GREATER GOOD OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, Friday's job report clearly reminds us that the number one issue remains jobs and the economy.

Every day the House majority fights for solutions to grow the economy by advancing an all-of-the-above energy plan, promoting a fair and simpler Tax Code, and making it easier for families and students to afford college.

On May 23, the House passed H.R. 1911, the Smarter Solutions for Students Act, a bill based on the President's 2014 budget request that would provide a market-based interest rate for student loans and prevent the scheduled rate hike on July 1.

Rather than encouraging the Senate to join the House in this good-faith effort, the President chose politics over students and threatened a veto—for a solution that is based on his own proposal.

From student loans to reliable jobs, Americans want a strong economy and a more secure future. We can deliver on this, Madam Speaker, but only if the President starts leading and the Senate stops campaigning, and both start working for the greater good of the American people.

SUPPORT H.R. 1864

(Ms. KUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, sexual assault in our military is nothing short of a crisis. We owe it to our men and women in uniform and to our veterans too to do all that we can in the United States Congress to prevent military sexual violence, improve medical services for survivors and hold attackers accountable.

We must safeguard those who report these crimes and ensure that they are not retaliated against for doing the right thing. That is why I am a proud sponsor of a bipartisan bill, H.R. 1864, which is included in the House National Defense Authorization Act we are voting on this very week.

Introduced by my good friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Congresswoman JACKIE WALORSKI and LORETTA SANCHEZ, this important legislation would strengthen protections for whistle blowers who report sexual violence in the military.

This reform has bipartisan support in both Chambers, 102 cosponsors in the House and the strong backing of many of the new representatives who are focused on working across the aisle to actually get things done.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1864 and to continue working together to end sexual violence in our military.

JERRY NAUSS, A TRUE AMERICAN HERO

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I just want to recognize a true American hero, World War II veteran Jerry Nauss.

After enlisting in the U.S. Army shortly after Pearl Harbor, Jerry served for the duration of the war in the 1st Infantry Division, nicknamed the Big Red One. He served as a wire troubleshooter and risked his life time and time again to ensure that communication lines remained intact.

Jerry was a native Minnesotan, led a distinguished military career and exhibited immense bravery landing on the beaches of Normandy on D-day and fighting through Europe, including in the Battle of the Bulge.

Because of his heroic actions, Jerry has now been named a Knight of the Legion of Honor by French President Hollande. The Legion of Honor is the highest decoration in France and commemorates remarkable military service.

It is important that we always remember our Nation's veterans and keep those who still serve in our thoughts and prayers.

I would like to thank Jerry Nauss for his service and congratulate him on a much deserved honor. You make Minnesota proud.

□ 1910

CONGRATULATIONS, PALACE MALICE

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, when Dogwood Stable's Palace Malice of Aiken, South Carolina, won the 145th running of the Belmont Stakes Saturday, he fulfilled all the promise that Dogwood's president, Cot Campbell, foresaw in the colt. As Palace Malice crossed the finish line with a defining first place victory, the people of Aiken County, identified by The New York Times as one of the world's greatest equestrian centers of excellence, were overjoyed by the horse's accomplishment.

Congratulations to W. Cothran "Cot" Campbell, president of the Dogwood Stable, and his wife, Anne; his partners, Paul Orefice, Mike Schneider, Margaret Smith, Carl Myers, and Charlie Pigg; Todd Pletcher, who trained the award-winning horse for the race after he departed Aiken; jockey Mike Smith, who rode Palace Malice to victory; and Brad Stauffer, the individual responsible for training the horse over the Aiken Training Track.

Palace Malice continues a winning tradition to be trained over the Aiken Training Track and win the third jewel

of Thoroughbred Racing's Triple Crown as Danzig Connection won the Belmont Stakes in 1986. The Aiken Standard today correctly identified this as "a win for every single Aiken resident."

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1960, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1256, SWAP JURISDICTION CERTAINTY ACT

Mr. NUGENT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-104) on the resolution (H. Res. 256) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1256) to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to jointly adopt rules setting forth the application to cross-border swaps transactions of certain provisions relating to swaps that were enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF SENATOR FRANK LAUTENBERG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, last week New Jersey lost its senior Senator, and the Senate lost its last remaining World War II veteran when Senator Frank Lautenberg passed away at the age of 89. He died from complications from viral pneumonia in New York Presbyterian Hospital.

Since then, on this floor on multiple occasions, in the United States Senate, throughout the State of New Jersey, and, frankly, across the Nation, all of us have paused to express our deepest respect for Senator Lautenberg and sorrow on his passing. To Senator Lautenberg's family—his wife, Bonnie, his six children, and his 13 grandchildren—please accept our deepest condolences and our prayers.

Senator Lautenberg served five terms in the U.S. Senate on behalf of the people of the State of New Jersey. He was first elected to the Senate in 1982, re-elected in 1988 and 1994. After a brief retirement, Senator Lautenberg made

an unexpected comeback and won a fourth term in 2002 and was again re-elected in 2008.

In December 2011, he cast his 9,000th vote and now holds the record for the most votes ever cast by a New Jersey Senator.

While serving in the Senate, Frank Lautenberg became a leader of public health and safety issues. He led the effort to ban smoking on airplanes with the enactment of Public Law 101-164, and will forever be remembered for his efforts to protect individuals and children from secondhand smoke.

Frank Lautenberg also fought for transportation improvements and chemical plant safety. As the author of the Lautenberg amendment, he worked to assist members from historically persecuted groups with a credible fear of persecution to qualify for refugee status, including religiously persecuted Soviet Jews. He also fought for relief for the victims of terrorist attacks, including the first responders who experienced health complications after the 9/11 attacks, and for the families and communities across our State recently devastated by Superstorm Sandy.

Senator Lautenberg was the last veteran of World War II—part of the Greatest Generation—to serve in the U.S. Senate. The son of poor immigrants, he enlisted in the Army to serve his country in uniform, went to school on the GI Bill, began a successful business, and then ran for the Senate to, in his words, “pursue a career in public service and to give back to the country that helped give him so much.”

Senator Lautenberg has been a mainstay of New Jersey politics for decades, and with his passing, the Senate and our State has lost a dedicated public servant.

I now yield to the former mayor of Paterson, a good friend and colleague, Congressman BILL PASCRELL.

Mr. PASCRELL. Thank you, Congressman SMITH, for your great service to your State and your country.

Madam Speaker, we've lost a great man. When Senator Lautenberg passed away Monday morning, last Monday, I lost a good friend. The Silk City has produced many great individuals and characters alike, but few, if any, have a life story like that of Frank Lautenberg.

Like me, Frank grew up on the streets of Paterson—literally. Both of us came from families of immigrants who came to Paterson, like pilgrims, like Plymouth Rock. It was Paterson/Plymouth Rock. That's what it was, when you come down to it.

We had the same dreams. Many thousands in our city had the same dream. Through hard work and determination, we learned that you could provide your children with a better life and a successful future. Despite all their dreams for their young son, I don't think that Sam and Molly Lautenberg, Frank's dutiful parents, deceased, ever could have imagined all that Frank would eventually achieve. Only in America.

But then again, Frank never forgot the sacrifices family made for him. He learned what real hard work was from his father, who labored into the silk mills of Paterson to provide for his family. He learned how to persevere from his mother, who raised him in the face of poverty. They lived in four or five different places in Paterson as they moved around.

His dad passed away when his dad was 43 years of age. In the face of poverty, at the age of 19, Frank Lautenberg had to summon all those lessons and more when his father passed away leaving him to support the entire family. He never forgot those hard lessons. They served him well throughout all the journeys of his life.

He spoke about those journeys every time he came before a classroom in Paterson, New Jersey. He visited, revisited, and revisited and brought computers. He brought computers. And, of course, ADP was one of the great corporations in America, formed in a garage in the back of a house in Paterson, New Jersey.

□ 1920

And I say, Madam Speaker, how many people must be kicking themselves for not having invested way back when they thought it was a wild idea, taking care of people's payroll.

It's not easy to grow up on the streets of Paterson, New Jersey. Take it from me personally, Congressman SMITH. You have to fight for every inch in order to get ahead.

Frank truly embodied what it means to be a fighter. That's what made him such a successful representative from New Jersey. You've heard the Congressman, Congressman SMITH, specify all of the issues that he was involved in; and when he was involved, he was totally immersed in the subject therein to help Americans.

It didn't matter what nationality, what ethnicity, what color. It didn't matter what religion. It mattered that you were a human being in the greatest country in the world. He talked about it often.

When he came back from the service, he talked about it. He served his country in the Second World War.

Regardless of how you feel on issues, you don't take on the gun lobby to ban firearms for domestic violence offenders, you don't take on Big Tobacco to ban smoking on airplanes without getting a few scars in the process.

The thing Frank's opponents didn't realize was that he got his scars long ago, growing up on the streets of Paterson, New Jersey. His roots are exactly what made Frank so successful, first in the Army, then in the private sector, and, finally, in the hallowed Halls of the U.S. Senate.

But despite all that he achieved, he never forgot where he came from. That's the secret. When you forget where you come from, when you forget your roots, when you forget the street you lived on, the guys and the gals that

you talked to, your mom and dad, how they sweated it out every day, I mean, when you worked in those silk mills it was no day at the beach, not by any stretch of the imagination.

We, many times, forget our roots, Congressman SMITH, and you know that. We forget where we came from. We think we're better. If you're a Congressman, oh, God. He never forgot where he came from. Despite all that, what he achieved, he knew his roots.

One of the proudest moments of my career was standing shoulder-to-shoulder with him when we were able to successfully pass legislation to finally establish the Great Falls National Historic Park in Paterson, New Jersey. It's our Yellowstone. It's our Grand Canyon. It doesn't take up nearly the amount of space, but it meant so much to not only Patersonians, but people in that area, Paterson, the third largest city, first industrial city.

Alexander Hamilton knew what he was doing. Frank Lautenberg knew what he was doing.

We'd been pushing many, many years for Federal recognition. In fact, I still have a picture hanging in my office of Senator Lautenberg and me touring the Great Falls when I was the mayor of that city. In the true Paterson spirit, despite opposition from the Park Service—we weren't getting off to a good start—and opponents in Congress who never wanted to see an urban national park, we never stopped fighting.

And just a few years ago, we finally reached our dream to get the Great Falls the Federal designation it deserves. Members of both sides of the aisle came together. And on that day, when Secretary Salazar was there, Democrats and Republicans joined together where industry started in this great Nation.

The park is now in the first stages of its development, and I believe one day it will be a crown jewel in the National Park System, thanks in no small part to our great Senator. It's a fitting legacy for him to leave to the city he loved so much.

These last few months, with his health getting weaker, necessitating long absences from the Senate, Frank never lost his passion for the issues he had spent his entire life defending. Despite his health, he came to Washington to cast a critical vote on a bill to expand background checks. No one was going to stop Frank Lautenberg from fighting to make this world a better place. Even the limitations of his own body couldn't hold him back.

I join my friends and neighbors in Paterson, where he used to cut his hair, Pasadena Pete's, where he used to stop at the markets, and he'd stop in to a coffee shop downtown. We mourn this tremendous loss of one of our favorite sons, one of our patriots.

He was a person first. He was a legislator second. He was the same man on the street that he was on the Senate floor. You always got the genuine article.

Frank Lautenberg was not a spectator to life. Frank Lautenberg was a leader, a loving husband, a loving father, a trusted friend, and a true Patersonian.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. PASCRELL, I want to thank you for your eloquent, very eloquent remembrances of Senator Frank Lautenberg and for your wonderful insights, especially as the former mayor and someone who has known him so intimately and so well for so many years. Thank you very much for that.

I'd like to now yield to my friend and colleague, Mr. PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Thank you. I want to thank my colleague, Congressman SMITH, for hosting this Special Order today.

Madam Speaker, I come before you today saddened by the passing of a fellow New Jerseyan. He was a dear friend and colleague, the honorable and venerated Senator from New Jersey, Senator Frank Lautenberg.

If anyone could embody the actual definition of the American Dream, it would be Frank Lautenberg. Born the son of Russian and Polish immigrants in Paterson, New Jersey, he grew up during the Great Depression.

When war hit our shores, he bravely served the country he loved in World War II, and he was the last of our Senators to do so.

When he returned home from war, Senator Lautenberg earned his degree on the GI Bill, which he later staunchly advocated for the extension of for our current men and women in uniform.

And never taking for granted the opportunities that lay before him, after his graduation, he and three of his friends, with just an idea and an entrepreneurial spirit, began an extremely successful company, ADP. If you get a payroll check these days, it is likely ADP printed your check. I guess you could say Senator Lautenberg was the proof that anything is possible if you firmly believe in what you're doing and what you put your mind to.

Later, he seamlessly transitioned from CEO of ADP to public servant, often demonstrating determination, grit, and leadership throughout his time in office that came to define Frank Lautenberg.

Throughout his five terms in office, Senator Lautenberg never forgot his roots. He was a committed advocate for the working middle class that he was the product of. As Senator Lautenberg knew best, We've got to open doors and not slam them shut. And he always practiced this outlook, no matter what he set out to achieve.

He tirelessly worked to make health care and higher education more affordable for working and middle class families. Even into his later years, Senator Lautenberg was one of the leading progressives on social issues. Thanks to Senator Lautenberg and his tremendous environmental work, we have cleaner water to drink and cleaner air to breathe.

He also recognized early on the proliferation of gun violence in our communities and the damage it was doing to our children and families. As a champion of gun-safety legislation, he made our neighborhoods a safer place to work and live.

□ 1930

And nothing was going to keep Senator Lautenberg from casting a critical vote on background checks on gun purchases this past spring. Though the late Senator did not get to witness the successful passage of this legislation, the fight in Washington will continue as we carry out the work of Senator Lautenberg's vision to keep our families and our children safer.

In closing, I want to extend my deepest sympathies to Bonnie, his daughter who I was able to meet last week, and his grandchildren. I had the honor of attending Senator Lautenberg's final tribute last week, and it was clear from that beautiful ceremony the incredible impact Senator Lautenberg has had on so many lives.

Senator Frank Lautenberg had a love of life and a commitment to the people in New Jersey that will be deeply missed in the Halls of Congress and in New Jersey. He was a great mentor to me, especially as the newest member of the New Jersey delegation. I will forever be grateful for his guidance and for all his tremendous work he did for New Jersey and our great Nation. We owe him an immense debt of gratitude for making New Jersey a better place to live. There is no doubt Senator Lautenberg will certainly be missed.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. PAYNE, thank you very much for your moving words and sentiments expressed today.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I would ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I am honored to join my colleagues from New Jersey in paying tribute to our late senior Senator, Frank R. Lautenberg.

For the past several days, America has been reintroduced to Senator Lautenberg, and it is a story worth repeating here.

He came from a family of working-class immigrants from Eastern Europe—Russia and Poland.

When he was 18, during the middle of World War II, Frank Lautenberg enlisted in the U.S. Army where he served with distinction in the Signal Corps.

He was very proud of his military service. In fact, when he passed last week, he was the last World War II veteran serving in the United States Senate.

When he came home from the European Theater, he attended Columbia on the GI Bill—just as so many other Americans did.

What distinguished him from many other returning soldiers is that through hard-work and perseverance he founded his own company. And under his leadership, that firm, grew into the largest computing company of its kind in the world.

So working his way from humble beginnings to a prosperous career as a chief executive in New Jersey's private sector, he lived the American Dream.

But Frank Lautenberg's true calling was public service and giving back to his community, our State, and our Nation throughout his life.

In this regard, New Jersey lost a tireless advocate on June 3.

For many years, we worked together as New Jersey's Appropriations team—looking out for our state's needs on Capitol Hill. I was proud to work with him on issues so important to the citizens of our state—transportation, homeland security and open space. In fact, in his final months, we worked in a bipartisan way to ensure that New Jersey has the resources to recover from an historic storm.

Yes, we owe much to this dedicated public servant. We have lost a great fighter who lived a life from which we all could learn.

May the tributes and prayers of so many of his colleagues here today be a source of strength to his family.

Mr. ANDREWS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Senator Frank Lautenberg, who spent his life serving this nation and the people of New Jersey as a member of the military and a five-term Senator. With Senator Lautenberg's passing, the Senate has lost its last veteran of World War II.

Senator Lautenberg served his country proudly during World War II, earning distinction in the United States Army Signal Corps. After being deployed overseas, he came back home and founded Automatic Data Processing, a company that grew to become a giant in the payroll industry.

First elected in 1982, Senator Lautenberg was a champion of the middle class and left the state of New Jersey stronger for his years of service. Policies he championed, including public smoking bans, raising the drinking age, and lowering the DUI limit saved countless lives. Senator Lautenberg was also a longtime advocate of Amtrak and transportation infrastructure in New Jersey, helping to grow the state economy.

Mr. Speaker, I stand with the rest of the New Jersey Congressional delegation in remembering Senator Lautenberg for his dedication and tireless work. His death has left a void in the Congress, the state of New Jersey, and the nation. For Senator Lautenberg, service was not just a buzzword—it was an ethos and a purpose. All of us gathered in these hallowed chambers should remember not just the man, but his legacy, and his example. We join the people of New Jersey and the United States in remembrance of Senator Frank Lautenberg, an extraordinary public servant.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and accomplishments of Senator Frank Lautenberg. I have known Senator Lautenberg for decades and I have been honored to call him a colleague and friend. My heart and thoughts go out to his wife Bonnie, his children and grandchildren.

Senator Lautenberg always believed that the Congress should be there for people in need and that there were a lot of problems out

there, but Congress needed to work together on a bipartisan basis to solve those problems. In this era of partisanship, it was always refreshing to have Senator Lautenberg there to bridge gaps and get things done.

Over the years I had the pleasure of working with him on a number of critical issues that helped people in New Jersey and across the country. For example, when I first came to Congress in 1988, Senator Lautenberg and I worked together to close ocean dumping sites off the Jersey coast so the water millions of people swim in would be cleaner.

We also worked together on Superfund and Brownfields issues. The Senator always fought to ensure that polluters, and not taxpayers, would foot the bill when it came to cleaning up toxic waste sites in New Jersey. Through his advocacy, numerous toxic sites in New Jersey have been cleaned up and redeveloped, creating jobs and cleaning the environment.

I always admired Senator Lautenberg's commitment to helping 'the little guy' and the way he fought to make sure all Americans were on an equal ground to work toward the kind of success he achieved in his life. I particularly respected his tireless efforts to improve the safety and security of all Americans by working to end gun violence. I was proud to stand with him in that effort and supported his initiative to keep our communities safe.

I enjoyed working with him to provide health care for 9/11 first responders. We both worked hard to pass the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, which pays for the monitoring and treatment of health conditions that resulted from the 9/11 World Trade Center attacks for first responders and community residents.

And most recently, he worked tirelessly to advocate for rebuilding our state after the devastation of Superstorm Sandy. He fought hard to make sure New Jersey got the disaster relief funding it deserved so that we could rebuild and recover. He was able to accomplish all of these things because of the hard work that he put into everything he did.

Like all New Jerseyans, I am grateful for Senator Lautenberg's service to our state and our nation. I will miss him dearly and will do my best to continue working on the issues that were so important to both of us.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to spend a few moments this evening talking about things that are on my mind, and I suspect on the mind of the American public. There's certainly a lot of news recently about collecting data on American citizens. Having attended a conference this afternoon, I can tell you that I think the great majority of the 435 Members of this House share the deep concern of the American public about our civil liberties perhaps being taken away from us in the process of data collection. I would expect that this House of Representatives and a couple of our committees, the Judici-

ary and the Intelligence Committees, will be spending time over the next few weeks going into this in great detail trying to assess whether we all made a mistake when we voted for the various laws that have allowed the National Security Agency and the other agencies to collect data on all of our phone calls and more. I would hope that's the case.

We need to know exactly what's happening, how it has happened and what impact it may have on our civil liberties. One of the most precious things given to us in the Bill of Rights is that freedom, freedom from an oppressive government. So we'll see what happens here. For my own part, I want those hearings to take place right away. I have great concerns about all of this, and we'll see how it all plays out.

As to people stealing secrets, yes, that's against the law and there ought to be a punishment, and I suspect they will very quickly find that punishment available for those have who have stolen these pieces of information.

Now, moving on, I wanted to talk this evening about the American Dream. I think it was probably best put forth by President Clinton, although down through the ages and for generations and generations, the dream has been pretty much the same. But since he has the most recent quote that I could find on this, I think I'll just use it. He said:

If you work hard and play by the rules, you'll have the freedom and opportunity to pursue your own dreams and leave your kids a country where they can chase theirs.

I like that. In fact, I like President Clinton and the way in which he was able to articulate some of our most fundamental values. In this case, he so very well laid out the essence of the American Dream: if you work hard and you play by the rules, then you ought to be able to have a good life in America. You ought to be able to see progress for yourself and for your families.

This issue was brought to my attention at a recent town hall that I had in my district. A gentleman in the town hall, not a Tea Party, not a liberal or whatever, he just said:

I've got a question for you, Congressman. I've got two kids. My wife and I both work, and we've worked all our lives. I'm in my mid- to late forties now, and I have to tell you, we're not getting ahead. We still have those student debts from our children. We still have our home, but it's a modest home, we don't own a big boat, or any boat for that matter. We just can't seem to get ahead. What's happened? What's happened to the American Dream?

I went on to cite a few things that I thought were the essential elements of that. I want to cover some of those tonight. This is not going to be an exhaustive description of the issue. I want to save that or come to that in subsequent Special Order hours that my colleagues and I will take up in the coming weeks. But just a couple of things that came across over the last weekend that I think really exemplify

some of this. The ideal: education is open to everyone. In America, everyone can get a great public education. The reality is different. In 2007, one-half of the children from the wealthiest households completed their college education. Only 9 percent of the children from low-income families completed their college education. That's a gap that has never been wider since 1989. So with regard to that ladder of success, education, if you happen to be poor or in the lower income, chances of your completing your college education is one out of ten.

How about being able to have freedom from want, one of the four freedoms that Franklin Delano Roosevelt so beautifully articulated during the Great Depression? But as a result of the Great Recession in 2010, a total of 46.2 million Americans were below the poverty line. That was the highest number in 52 years. And as best I could find more recently—the last 2 years—that number has not really changed very much. So we're looking at 46 million Americans that are living below the poverty line. So freedom from want may not be readily available to a very, very large percentage of Americans.

How about the land of opportunity? We all believe America is the land of opportunity. Well, not really. On average, it takes five to six generations, five to six generations, that's 125 to 150 years, for a child from a poor background to rise to the middle class—not to the upper class; to the middle class. I looked at that, and I said, clearly, that has to be an inaccurate analysis. But it's not. So for a child from a poor background—that's those 46 million Americans in poverty—they could wait five to six generations on average—that's not everybody, obviously some will do it faster, and others won't do it at all—to get to the middle class.

That is interesting, sad and challenging for us.

Income inequality, this is what some people like to call—well, I won't use that right now. But income inequality, you work hard and you do okay. I think that's what President Clinton said, if you work hard and play by the rules. Hmm. Really? The United States ranks 93rd in the world on income equality, behind Great Britain, Australia—and here's one that caught my attention, Nigeria, Argentina, and Japan.

□ 1940

What income inequality means is the distribution of wealth within the economy. When you have income inequality, the share of the pie that is available to the wealthy is significantly greater than the share of the pie to the great mass of the population. That's income inequality.

Fascinating statistics. Statistics are kind of the basis for many of our arguments. There are many more statistics along this line that we ought to be paying attention to. Over the next couple of weeks, we are going to be speaking

to these as we pursue the reality of the American Dream and what we can do to rebuild the American Dream.

A couple of notions that I have right at the outset that I'd like to share as we go through this shortened 1 hour: first of all, the American Dream very much depends upon a job. If you don't have a job—and we've got maybe some 12 million Americans that don't. They would like to work, but in some cases they've given up and in other cases they simply haven't been able to find a job. So you've got to have a job.

There are ways that we can create jobs in this Nation. Certainly, we depend upon the private sector; but down through the decades of this democracy, beginning with our very first President, there has been a common bond, if you will, a partnership between the government and the private sector in creating jobs.

In his very first days in office, George Washington asked Alexander Hamilton, his Treasury Secretary, to develop a program, policy on manufacturers, which is another word for manufacturing. Alexander Hamilton came back, I guess, a couple of months later with a report on manufacturers—very, very interesting and instructive to us today in that our very first President and very first Treasury Secretary said that the Federal Government has a significant role in developing the economy, manufacturing. We did then, and we do today.

Alexander Hamilton said: George Washington, here's what we need to do. We need to use the purchasing power of the government, that is, the tax money that's spent by the government, to buy American-made goods and services. Now, there's a good idea. We've had the Buy in America policy in the United States for many, many years all often ignored by the various agencies that are supposed to oversee the purchasing. Right now we have a problem with the military that is supposed to go green to develop alternative power sources that they can depend upon if the grid goes down.

However, they're routinely ignoring the Buy America requirements that the law has because they're purchasing these massive solar arrays as though they are available in Home Depot. I don't think so. But, nonetheless, it's an example of how the various arms of the U.S. Government in one way or another ignore the purchasing requirement of Buy America—literally using our tax money to buy American-made goods and services to employ Americans.

It turns out that this is part of what I like to call the Make It in America agenda, a series of proposals that my Democratic colleagues and I are putting forth to build the American manufacturing sector. For example, the Department of Defense obeying the law and buying American-made solar panels for those large arrays that they are putting up on various military bases or the private sector is putting up for the

military. Buy America, Make It in America, use our tax money to buy American-made equipment. By the way, I've got a bill that I have introduced on this for the last 2 years now that simply increases that purchasing content to 85 percent.

I didn't have time to bring up another photo, but I'll tell you about it. In the American Recovery Act—otherwise known as the stimulus bill—there was a provision for Amtrak to have \$480 billion to purchase new, advanced, efficient locomotives for the Northeast Corridor. These would be electric-power locomotives—I think 7,000 horsepower machines. Somebody—and I'm not sure who it was—wrote into that requirement that these had to be 100 percent American-made. Now, nobody in America was making 100 percent American locomotives; in fact, very few locomotives were made in America anyway.

But, nonetheless, contractors, manufacturers of locomotives said, half a billion dollars, hmm, have to be made in America. So a German company—one of the largest manufacturing companies in the world—said, oh, we could do that. So in Sacramento, California, just outside the edge of my district, Siemens—who already had a factory manufacturing light rail cars and streetcars—said, hmm, let's expand this factory, and we're going to build one hundred percent American-made locomotives.

Three weeks ago, the first of those 70 locomotives rolled onto America's rail tracks—now being tested in Colorado, shake-down crews. We can look forward to thousands of jobs in America as a result of that—200 specifically at that new manufacturing plant in Sacramento; and then the supply chain, all the people that are supplying those American-made parts to that locomotive are going to have jobs. Now, that's a good thing. That's part of our Make It in America agenda. And here's back to the first point: those jobs are middle class jobs.

One of the fellows I met at that ceremony when this locomotive was rolled onto the tracks was telling me about himself. He was about, I don't know, maybe 35, 37 years old. I asked him, How long have you been here? He said, I've been here 5, 6 years. I said, Really? What are you doing? He said, Well, that's my train; I built that train, along with my coworkers. I was responsible for building that train. I said, Wow, you must have a lot of experience. He said, No, 5 or 6 years. I said, 5 or 6 years and you know how to build that? He said, Yeah, I was trained by the Germans, who came over here and helped us understand how to build it, but now I'm responsible.

I said, What did you do before this? He said, Well, I finished high school and messed around for a while and wasn't going anywhere, so I hired on here at the lowest-paying job.

He is now firmly in the middle class, taking pride in his work, taking pride

in building it in America. That's a lesson for us here in Congress. We really ought to take that lesson and put it into law, into a law that says we're going to use our taxpayers' money to purchase American-made goods and equipment.

Think about the infrastructure in America, and let me give you an example. It's kind of interesting when you have a long airport flight like I did today from Sacramento to Washington to read the newspaper. Occasionally, you can find some interesting things in the newspapers. Oh, here it is, yes. California could use \$44.5 billion to fix an aging water system over the next two decades, according to a Federal survey by the Environmental Protection Agency. Oh, that's California. We have the greatest need, \$44.5 billion. And Texas, who likes to think it's going to be bigger than California—maybe in size, but certainly not better, with apologies to my Texas colleagues—\$34 billion; New York, \$22 billion. And that doesn't include repairing from Sandy.

It turns out that these are repairs to investments that were made by our fathers and mothers and grandfathers and their fathers and mothers. So these are water systems that have been built over the last—in California, over the last maybe 120, 130 years; in New York, it probably goes back a couple hundred years. These are water systems that were investments by previous generations that we have been living on, literally consuming these investments, and not repairing and replacing and upgrading. Shame on us. It's as though you go to the supermarket once a year and you fill your pantry and freezer and refrigerator with all the food and you simply sit there and you consume and you consume. Eventually, the refrigerator is empty, the pantry is empty, and you go really hungry. That's what we've been doing here in America. We have been consuming the investments of previous generations. Here we are with this new report that's out for my State, California, \$44.5 billion; for Texas, \$34 billion; and for New York, \$22 billion, just for the water systems.

□ 1950

That doesn't include sanitation systems. That doesn't include the road systems, bridges, highways.

We're living off the investments that were made by previous generations, and we can see the result of that. We've had bridge collapses recently. Hello? I-5, Washington State, we had bridge collapses. Anybody been on the interstates and notice the disrepair? I have, and I suspect most Americans have.

So we're going to have to once again invest in our basic infrastructure. And when we do, do you know what happens? Americans go back to work in middle class jobs. So that perhaps that average American that will never in five generations get out of the bottom poverty level can jump up into the

middle class by getting one of those solid construction jobs, which across America are middle class jobs.

We have enormous needs. And, by the way, we're going to have to pay for it. I remember when I was in college buying gasoline at about 19 cents a gallon, 20 cents a gallon. That was a long time ago in the 1960s. And one day I was out buying gas—I don't know, I had some time because my car was empty and it was slow to fill—and I looked at the sticker on the pump and it said, 12 cents of that 18 cents was tax, an excise tax, State and Federal. So two-thirds of the total cost of that gasoline at that time, and that was in 1964, was for taxes. Oh, my goodness. Oh, my goodness.

Is the American public aware that it's been since 1990 since the excise tax on gasoline has been raised? It's about 18½ cents on gasoline, a little higher for diesel. What is the cost of gasoline in the United States today? \$3.50, average? Do you want to do that mathematics? It's not two-thirds, not at all. So you wonder, where's the money for investments?

We have decided to consume the investments that were made in the '60s when the general public—at least in California—was willing to pay two-thirds of the cost of a gallon of gasoline in taxes. So today we consume, and we pay the price; we pay the price in congestion; we pay the price in safety; and we pay the price in jobs.

This is something we're going to have to consider here in Congress. We're going to have to look at ourselves and we're going to have to take up our courage and say: What are we doing here? Are we going to be consumers or are we going to be investors? Are we going to consume the investment of our fathers and mothers or are we going to invest in that infrastructure so that our children can have the kind of modern, necessary infrastructure that they need upon which their economy will grow?

We're going to have to deal with this because the Surface Transportation Act has to be renewed this session of Congress. Not likely to occur this year, but before we end our work in January of 2015, we must deal with this issue. And so the American Dream, if you work hard and you play by the rules, you will have the freedom and opportunity to pursue your own dreams and leave your kids—and leave your kids—a country where they can chase theirs.

Let's just say this is the opening of what I hope will be many sessions in the evening—or following our session in the afternoon or evening—in which we engage in a discussion on the American Dream, a discussion about really the future of America, a discussion that—I see one of my colleagues has decided to join us this evening.

Welcome. Share with us your thoughts. We're pursuing infrastructure and the American Dream, jobs, how we can deal with creating opportunities in America.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I want to thank the gentleman from California for being consistent in coming down to the House floor and always making sure that the issues of the day are brought to the American people, but also trying to persuade the House of Representatives to move in a direction that, quite frankly, the case continues to be made for these investments that you talk about with regard to infrastructure.

Now, this to me seems like a very simple proposition. There was a great article today—I think it was today or yesterday—by Ezra Klein talking about we've got to get away from the deficit hock issue into the infrastructure hock issue. And I want to join the infrastructure hock caucus, if there is one here. But this simply articulates a position that I've held from before the American Recovery Act—and still hold here today—that we have projects in the United States that need to get done, that need to get built. Bridges, roads, airports, ports, all across the country, rail, all across the country, investments that need to be made, combined sewer systems, all over the United States of America, that need to get done at some point.

And what I like about what Mr. Klein said is that we're talking about what we're leaving to the next generation. Now, at some point, they're going to be left some deficit. We have an obligation here in Congress to make policies that are going to make investments to reduce that deficit. In some instances, that means balancing the budget. Over the long term, we're all in agreement that that is a moral issue for us not to leave that huge deficit for our children and our grandchildren.

But there are also deficits in other ways that we could leave our children, and that's if we have infrastructure all over the United States that needs fixed and we don't fix it, that is a deficit that we are leaving to our children and our grandchildren. That road needs fixed, that bridge needs fixed, that sewer system needs upgraded, the rail system needs upgraded. So if we don't make the investment now, someone is going to have to make it down the line. And the argument we're making is that maybe some money will have to be borrowed today in order to do that project or do all of these projects.

The value of doing it today is twofold: One, the money we're borrowing today is almost 1 percent in interest, if not less. So we're borrowing money with a very, very, very, very small interest payment to get the job done for a project that's going to have to get done anyway. Now, 5 years from now, 10 years from now, the project is probably going to need more work, health care costs are going to be higher, energy costs are going to be higher, labor costs are going to be higher, so the project is going to cost more money because we're going to have to do it at some point.

The other factor is that we have high unemployment now, double-digit un-

employment, with the men and women in the building trades, the men and women in the construction area, construction field. So by doing the project today, we not only get the project done, but we're also putting people back to work that need to go back to work that will then have money in their pocket to go out and spend and pay taxes and to help get the economy going again.

This is a very, very simple economic principle that we are trying and fighting to implement here, and we keep running into roadblocks—no pun intended—roadblocks that are preventing us from getting the economy moving. Now, we have an obligation in this country to make sure we give the next generation a country that is moving in the right direction. And I think when you couple a strong emphasis on investments and roads and bridges and rail and combined sewer overflow and waterlines and dams all across the country, we're going to put people back to work, not to mention high-speed Internet, which could help light up the next generation of American workers.

□ 2000

So I wanted to come and join my friend here, who is carrying the flag week in and week out here on the floor, to say that we have a lot of work to do here; and to the American people, to say there are Members in this Chamber who are saying: make these investments.

The President had a plan. It wasn't quite as big as I wanted it to be or as big, I'm sure, as my friend from California wanted, but he did what he thought could, maybe, at least get through in a jobs plan. It got shot down and hasn't gotten anywhere in this Chamber, so we've got a lot of work to do.

Mr. GARAMENDI. The President wanted to do two things in this area: one, the normal programs—the surface transportation program, the water resources bill, which we're going to be working on—but he also wanted to add on top of that \$50 billion of infrastructure investment and create an infrastructure bank, which you so well described in your discussion here. None of that has been done, which is to the detriment of the American worker.

For example, of the water programs that I was talking about early on—the \$44 billion that's needed in California—for every \$1 billion that you spend on a water project, you put 28,000 people to work with good middle class jobs, and I think the numbers would probably be similar for highways and bridges and the like. This is the great tragedy—that we're not moving in a direction of creating the fundamental investments. Rather, we are disinvesting—we are consuming—and that doesn't last very long, as you so well said.

So what are we going to do about it?

Hopefully, this House will undertake the same process, find the same wisdom of the House of Representatives

and the Senate when Dwight D. Eisenhower, President Eisenhower, brought to the Congress a proposal for a national defense highway system, which we now call the interstate system.

I'm sure you've got some examples that you'd like to share with us. Let's go back and forth, and we'll kind of toss the ball here.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Yes. I mean, one of the things I'd mentioned a couple times toward the end is the combined sewer systems in all major cities in the United States. So if you take a city like Akron or Youngstown—mid-sized cities in the industrial Midwest—you're talking about between \$500 million and \$1 billion in investments that are needed.

Mr. GARAMENDI. A combined sewer system. That's the stormwater that flows into the sewer, and it's not disconnected from the sanitation—toilets and the like; is that correct?

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. You want to make sure that a lot of this stuff is not getting mixed together, and you want to make sure that it's separated, and you want to make sure that it's up to date. So these investments that a city or a municipality would traditionally have to make go well above and beyond a city like Akron or a city like Youngstown or Cleveland or Detroit or Toledo or Milwaukee—all across the United States.

Let's make this investment. You're talking about cities that have very high unemployment rates. Let's get people trained up. We've got many good, solid union training programs out there that would put these people to work, that would get this economy moving, that have state-of-the-art transportation and infrastructure systems in the United States, and that would inject some money into the economy on the demand side. We've been playing the supply side game since 1980: cut taxes for the wealthiest, deregulate Wall Street and every other sector you can deregulate and hope the economy takes off; but that ultimately led to the boom, bust and to the ultimate collapse in 2008.

What you're talking about and what I'm talking about is consumer investment, the demand side: get people back to work; get some money in their pockets. They go out and spend it, and the economy hums right along because there are consumers out there. That construction worker pays local taxes for the local school district, for the mental health levy, for the libraries, and you throw some money in the basket at church on Sunday. It just keeps going around and around and around.

Mr. GARAMENDI. That's how we deal with the deficit. You put Americans back to work, and automatically the tax revenues increase; and we then have a very solid, good way to deal with the deficit. On the other hand, as you suggested, cuts alone don't do it. What cuts do is to create unemployment, and we've seen that.

We've talked about this extraordinary investment that we need to

make in rebuilding our existing systems. Yet in looking at the budget that passed this House, which was the Ryan Republican budget, they have an unallocated \$886 billion cut in these kinds of programs over the next 10 years. More than \$80 billion a year would be taken out of these kinds of investment programs that we're talking about here so that what we do instead of investing for our own generation and the next generation is we actually increase the consumption of yesterday's investment, leading us nowhere but to more bridges falling, more sewers backing up, more levees breaking, and more highway congestion.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. As you have talked about—and I know on other occasions—what are the investments we need to make today, not just in physical infrastructure, but in other things that will lead to the next generation of employment?

The United States' comparative advantage in the world has always been that we make these investments into the next generation of research whether it's through the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy. Do you know what? Sometimes it doesn't always work out, but sometimes it does. When it does, we create new areas of the economy that can expand and grow just like the human genome that has led to billions and billions and billions of dollars in private investment.

Here, I think, is the important point for a lot of Americans who probably already know we collectively as a society make investments in the research that no one company can make on its own, this basic research that costs tens of millions, if not billions, of dollars over many, many, many years that no company could come in and reap the profits of immediately. We collectively say that we're going to make that together and then let the companies come in, pull out what they want, and take it to the private market, get investors, and off we go.

That has been a pretty good recipe for the United States for a long time, and we're saying physical infrastructure but also these investments in research that have led to an explosive economy, a dynamic economy here in the United States. Now in these budgets that we're talking about we're paring back our investments in the National Science Foundation and in the National Institutes of Health. Not only does it affect Alzheimer's research and autism and these kinds of things; it's also taking away from the next generation of "what could be" in the United States.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I am so pleased that you have brought that subject up, because it is critical. It is absolutely critical for the future economy of this Nation and, really, for solving problems of the world. Those investments are critical.

You did leave out agriculture. I happen to represent the University of Cali-

fornia at Davis, which is, by my argument, the largest, best agricultural research program in the world. We know the population of the world is going to grow, so we're going to have to continue the agricultural research. Yet in the budget proposals that have passed this House and in sequestration—let me just put it this way: in sequestration alone, there is a reduction of \$45 million of research in agriculture at the University of California at Davis.

Now, with health research, I was talking to the former dean of the medical school at the University of California at Davis last week, and she was talking about the significant reduction in health research, which is affecting projects that are already under way. As for research programs that were going along, suddenly the money is gone, and that's sequestration, which is also part of this.

We can solve America's problems by getting government out of it, by reducing the role of government. As I said at the outset, George Washington didn't believe that. He believed in inserting government into the economy as a partner in growing it, in growing the economy.

□ 2010

We talk about Thomas Jefferson and education and how he believed that education—education and research—go together. These are fundamental investments along with infrastructure. Yet, in this House, there's an unwillingness by the majority party to address this fundamental axiom of economic growth: education, research, infrastructure, manufacturing the things that come from that, building the middle class, building the economy.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I know you and I are not going to defend wasteful government programs. They should go.

We are now in a new economy that is information-based and very dynamic in so many ways, faster than anything that we've ever experienced in the country. And I think there are some programs that we historically have had that probably we don't need to have any more, and there are also programs that need to be tweaked and changed, as far as how we are training our workforce and how we are investing, and our new understandings of our brain, for example.

All of this research should begin to change the way we approach some of these investments that we've made before we had that knowledge. So we probably do need to shift resources into areas, but clearly we aren't making enough investments. We clearly still have 25 percent or 30 percent, in many high schools, of kids not graduating. We need to figure out how to make, for example, school a lot more exciting. We have programs in robotics. We have programs in Legos. We have kids that need to do a lot more hands-on stuff to get them excited about learning. That's going to take some investment to make.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Let me give you an example.

Today, in the Daily Republic newspaper in Fairfield, they ran a story that's exactly on your point. I'm just going to take a second and read some of this.

This is a program that EDF Renewable Energy, which operates wind turbines between Rio Vista and Fairfield and Suisun City in my district—we have a big wind farm there—they are funding a program at Rio Vista High School for this year as a way to promote job training in green industries.

Jim Bard is the instructor in the renewable energy class, which emphasizes wind energy. So it's exactly what you said. This private company that has these numerous wind turbines—I think several hundred wind turbines on this big wind farm—needs workers. So they've gone to the local high school, and they're creating what I suppose at one time was called a vocational education class. It's getting the kids educated and prepared to take jobs in their own neighborhood.

So here you see the green technology—wind energy—coupling up with education to provide middle class jobs. It's a great example. My congratulations to EDF and their renewable energy program, to Jim Bard and to the folks in Rio Vista at the Rio Vista High School, which I proudly represent.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. You make a good point.

I remember having a conversation with a friend of mine who is a lot more conservative than me. We were talking about the government's role in these different things. He said, Well, what about the phone company and the original government investments into telephones? As the conversation proceeded he said they weren't doing it well enough and the private sector could do it a lot better.

My point was, Yeah, we all have fights with our cell phone companies now on our cell phone bills, but no company was going to be able to do at that point what the government came in and said they were going to do. I'm not defending every government program. What I'm saying is there is a role that has been successful in the history of our country.

Whether it was the phone company back then or green technology today, how do we begin to incentivize these investments that are good for the environment, that could create a whole new sector of manufacturing? How many tons of steel go into a windmill? How many thousands of component parts go into a windmill that may be made one day by three-dimensional printers and additive manufacturing? This is all starting to tie together. But while the Chinese and the Indians and other countries are making these investments, we're sitting on our hands saying, Ah, the private sector will do it.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you so much for bringing that out.

Back to George Washington. I like to talk about the Founding Fathers because it's often used on the floor to disparage one or another programs. But I'd like to talk in a positive way.

He also said the Federal Government has a fundamental role in infrastructure development, and he cited three different things: ports, roads and canals.

The very first President of this Nation was doing what we continue to do to this day, although at a much lower level than our Nation needs today. So this is a long tradition of America, and it's one that really works.

Education, research, infrastructure and manufacturing, you tie those together and then you build the foundation for economic growth and a just and equitable society so people have a chance to climb the economic ladder, to go as high as they want to. You're giving them the tools that they need to succeed.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I want to thank the gentleman for making that a point.

If you look at the United States as we compete against other Nordic countries, Australia and some other countries in Europe, we do not have the upward mobility. Meaning if you're born poor—and we talk a lot about the American Dream and moving up the ladder. If you are born poor in America, we rank about ninth or tenth in our citizens' ability to climb up through that ladder and get themselves into the middle class. That, to me, is a benchmark of how we've moved away from that philosophy that we had for many years, up until the 1980s, where we were going to make key investments that were going to help people climb up that economic ladder.

That citizen has to bring initiative, has to bring ingenuity, has to bring determination. I am not one of these people who thinks every kid needs to get a trophy in Little League. I don't adhere to that philosophy. Kids are going to fail, but we need to help pick them up. At the same time, you can have policies that allow and cultivate the ability for people to go up the economic ladder, to not have such a disadvantage in life and an economic system that doesn't facilitate that to ultimately where we're getting bypassed by some of these other countries who have a different philosophy than we do.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you for raising that, my colleague from the great manufacturing sector of, I guess, the eastern part of the middle west. Is that fair enough?

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Fair enough.

Mr. GARAMENDI. This is an interesting chart that I came across a while ago. It talks about income growth, the issue you were just talking about: How does an individual rise and climb the economic ladder and what kind of success do they have?

This is the income growth from 1996 to 2011. I kind of displayed this on a football field. Years ago I played football with some modest success.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Leather helmets?

Mr. GARAMENDI. I did wear a helmet, and I don't recall any concussions.

The bottom 90 percent of our population has seen an income growth—this is adjusted for inflation—of \$59 over this period, 1966 to 2011. That's some 55 years.

Basically, 90 percent of the population has stalled out and is not able to climb the ladder. That's about 1 inch. I guess that's even a referee's error if they pull the chains out.

The top 10 percent of the population has gone half the football field, and they've seen their income growth expand by \$116,071 over this same period of time. So 90 percent of the population has seen \$59 in growth, and the top 10 percent have seen a little over \$110,000.

The 1 percent of the population, the very tip-top—these are not the 3 percenters. This is the 1 percent. They have gone 2½ football fields in comparison, and they've seen their income grow at over a half-million dollars a year, \$628,817.

□ 2020

Now, even a smaller group, one-tenth of 1 percent of the American population, have seen their income grow by 72 football fields compared to the bottom 90 percent. They have seen their annual income grow by \$18 million a year.

So what's happening here in the United States—and I talked about it earlier before you arrived—and maybe this is a reasonable place to leave it because we are going to run out of time. This is not class warfare. This is economic reality. This is where the middle class and the lower income poverty class have been static. And the very tippy top, the top 10 percent and above, have seen significant income growth over that period of time.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I would just like to say, we all say let the free market work and all of this. But when there's a savings and loan issue or there's a Wall Street collapse and a lot of very wealthy people in the country are going to lose a lot of money, here comes Secretary Paulson with his hair on fire walking around Capitol Hill saying we need \$700 billion of the taxpayers' money. You know, over and over and over again, we've seen this in the last 30 years with this system of heavy deregulation and heavy cuts for the top 1 percent.

So it looks like they're making a lot of money, and that's high risk and high reward in a deregulated market; but when things collapse, here comes the government to save the day. It's a pretty good deal. I've got 1,700 families going bankrupt in my district just on health care alone. Nobody's rushing in to say: Oop, that shouldn't matter. It's a health care issue, so you're not going to go bankrupt. That is, in essence, what happened to a lot of these folks. Someone came to the rescue, and that someone was the taxpayer.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Wall Street was taken care of, but not Main Street. That's what happened.

This is not just the result of just a free market system operating. This is a result of specific government policy over the last 50 years that has resulted in a skewing of the wealth of America, a skewing of that wealth from the great majority of Americans, as many as 90 percent, to the very tippy top of the income class.

And so over the next, I don't know, 3, 4 weeks, maybe 2 months, I want to take this issue up of: What happened to the American Dream? What happened to it?

When you see these kinds of statistics that children live in poverty and it takes four or five, five to six generations before a child that is in poverty today, their successor generations will be able to rise to the top of the middle class, almost 150 years, five, six generations before a person in poverty can climb the economic ladder, that's incredible, and that speaks to something terribly wrong here in America.

When education, when half of the children from the wealthier families graduate from college and only 9 percent of the children from the low-income classes are able to graduate from college, these are problems that exist.

If you want to take one more shot at a closing statement, then I'm going to end by quoting Bill Clinton.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I have one point to make. Why are we talking about inequality and poor folks and upward mobility? The reason is we only have 313 million people in the United States. We're competing against 1.3 or 1.4 billion in China, and 1.3 or 1.4 billion in India. We have to have everybody on that football field playing for us economically, wearing the jersey that says "U.S.A." on it, so we can compete economically. So we need to get innovative and we need to make these kinds of investments if we're going to get everybody on the field, graduated from high school, on a track to go into manufacturing or some of these other trades so we can really have a renaissance in the United States economy.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank you, Mr. RYAN, for that analogy. I really like that one.

I'm going to end with this by President Bill Clinton:

If you work hard and you play by the rules, you'll have the freedom and opportunity to pursue your own dreams and leave your kids a country where they can chase theirs.

That's our goal. We're going to talk about these things, about the American Dream, what happened to it and what we need to restore it, and how we can make things in America and how we can rebuild the American economy.

I yield back the balance of my time.

TRIBUTE TO FALLEN FIRST RESPONDERS OF WEST, TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). Under the Speaker's

announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, the city of West, Texas, is a small, tight-knit community located a few miles north of Waco, Texas, with a population of just under 3,000. West is commonly known for its Czech bakeries, Czech gift shops and antique stores, and it has been recognized as the "Czech Heritage Capital of Texas."

On April 17, the city of West was subject to a catastrophic explosion that was felt hundreds of miles away. The tragic explosion injured hundreds, caused tens of millions of dollars in damage, and took 15 lives.

On the evening of the explosion, first responders from West and surrounding communities responded to a fire at the West Fertilizer Company. These brave men worked to try and tame the flames and evacuate a nearby apartment complex and nursing home when the explosion erupted and rocked this small community.

When the smoke cleared and the rescue mission was complete, we learned we had lost 12 first responders. These brave men died while doing the job that they were trained and prepared to do in order to keep our community safe. Today, we honor and remember these fallen first responders who put themselves in harm's way for the good of their family, their friends, their neighbors, and their community.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Morris Wayne Bridges, Jr., of West, Texas. He was born February 28, 1972, in Dallas, Texas, to Morris and Sharon Bridges. He attended schools in Dallas and later became a pipefitter for Action Fire Pro in Waxahachie, Texas. He had been a volunteer for the West Fire Department for the past 3 years.

Morris loved to ride motorcycles. He also loved to go fishing and enjoyed camping and the outdoors.

He was preceded in death by his parents. He leaves to cherish his memory his wife, Carmen Bridges; three children, Brent Bridges, Brittany Bridges, and Jaemeson Bridges, all of West; and two sisters, Lula Mill of Bristol and Melinda Hager of Olean, Missouri; and many friends and extended family.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Perry Wayne Calvin of Frost, Texas. He was born January 18, 1976, in Dallas, Texas, to Phil and Cindy Calvin. He graduated from Frost High School and attended the Fire Academy and Emergency Medical Technician school at Hill College. Perry was a self-employed farmer and loved the outdoors. He was a member of the Navarro Mills Volunteer Fire Department and the Mertens Volunteer Fire Department.

Perry enjoyed horseback riding, rodeos, fishing, and especially spending time with his family.

He was preceded in death by his parents. He leaves to cherish his memory his wife, Rebecca Ann Calvin; two sons, Paul Wyatt Calvin and Preston Calvin,

all of Frost; a brother, Wes Calvin and his wife, Emily, of Frost; two sisters, Penny Dixon of Bryan-College Station and Page Calvin, who is currently serving in the United States Air Force; his grandmother, Edna Calvin of Hutchins; and several nieces, nephews, and other relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Jerry Dane Chapman of Hillsboro. He was born April 7, 1987, in Pampa, Texas, to Martin Dane and Rhonda Chapman. He grew up in Pampa and moved to Hillsboro in 2003. Jerry had various jobs early in his career and ultimately discovered his passion, which began when he became a member of the Abbott Volunteer Firefighters. He then proceeded to work towards becoming an emergency medical technician.

He loved all things Batman, Star Wars, Tolkien, and was an avid video gamer. As an avid electronics enthusiast, he always wanted to be on the cutting edge of technology. He was a generous person; he would give what he had to anyone in need.

□ 2030

Jerry was known for his passion for helping others, both those he knew and those he did not. His willingness and giving spirit were fit for the career he chose to pursue as a firefighter and an EMT.

He was preceded in death by an uncle, Rodney McCulloch, who was also a volunteer firefighter. He leaves to cherish his memory, his parents, Dane and Rhonda Chapman of Hillsboro; maternal grandfather, Bryan McCulloch, and his wife, Joy, of Plainview; maternal grandmother, Charlotte McCulloch, of Lubbock; paternal grandparents, Gerald and Janet Chapman of Amarillo; great grandmother, Gladys Ragle, of Lubbock; one sister, Shay Pohlmann, and her husband, Justin, of Nacogdoches; niece, Chloe Rose Pohlmann, of Nacogdoches; and many friends and extended family.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we remember Cody Frank Drago of West. He was born October 15, 1962, in Billings, Montana, to Christopher Clyde and Mildred Drago. Cody graduated from Montana State University with a degree in agriculture.

He had been employed with the West Chemical and Fertilizer plant for many years. As a member of the West Volunteer Fire Department, Cody was very involved with the annual volunteer fire department barbecue cook-off fundraiser and organized tractor pulls in West.

Cody enjoyed hunting, fishing, cooking, watching NASCAR, and being with family and friends. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of the Assumption in West and the Knights of Columbus Council 2305. He served as the president of the Cottonwood Water Supply.

He was preceded in death by his parents and a brother, Tom Drago. He leaves to cherish his memory his beloved wife, Patty Drago, of West; sisters, Shirley McDonald, and husband,

Matt, of Billings, Montana, and Loretta Fisher and husband, Richard of Fort Worth; brother-in-law, Gary Berger, of West; sisters-in-law and brothers-in-law Carolyn and Ron Sumner of Houston, David and Janet Mynar, of Midlothian, Michael and Natalie Mynar of Weatherford, Susan and James Miller, of West, and Cindy and Tony Kubacak, of West; and numerous nieces, nephews, and other extended family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Captain Kenneth "Luckey" Harris, Jr., of West. He was born November 21, 1960, in Killeen, Texas, to Kenneth Luckey Harris, Sr. and Scottie Harris. He graduated from Crawford High School and went on to attend McLennan Community College until he was accepted into the Dallas Fire Academy.

He graduated from the Dallas Fire Academy in 1982 and served as a firefighter with the Dallas Fire Department for over 31 years, attaining the rank of captain. He also owned Harris Home Inspections and Construction with his family.

Luckey loved offshore fishing with his sons and spending time on his boat, the Boots Up he called it. He also enjoyed hunting, traveling, and spending time with friends. He was a member of the High Point Church in Waco and the Dallas Firefighters Associated Local 58.

He leaves to cherish his memory his beloved wife of 28 years, Holly Harris, of West; three sons, Jud Harris, of Grapevine, Jarrod Harris and Heath Harris, both of Midland; mother, Scottie Isham, and husband, Emory, of West; father, Ken Harris, and wife, Annita, of Crawford; sisters, Anne Harris, of Quinlan, Carmen Burkhart and husband, Brian, of Hutto; three nieces, Abby Hunt and husband, Jeff, Bethany Grubb and fiancée, Jay Baker, and Andrea Burkhart; nephew, Perry Burkhart; great-nephew, Hayden Hunt; and many friends and extended family.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Jimmy Ray Matus of West. He was born November 9, 1960, in Waco to Raymond Rudolf and Lillian Francis Matus. He attended St. Mary's School, was a graduate of West High School, and also attended McLennan Community College.

Jimmy started working at his family business, Westex Welding & Fire Apparatus, at a very young age. He continued to work there for the next 40 years and spent the last 20 years managing all aspects of the business.

Jimmy was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of the Assumption, the SPJST Lodge 54, Sokol West, where he served as past president, the State Fireman's Association, and was an honorary member of the Masonic Lodge in West. Jimmy also served on the West ISD School Board and played the role of Santa Claus for many organizations, including Sokol in the City of West.

He was preceded in death by his beloved wife, Gail Matus. He leaves to

cherish his memory his parents, Raymond and Lillian Matus, of West; son, Dustin Matus and fiancée, Becca Wright, of West; daughter, Jennifer Kalina and fiancée, Brian Walker, of Lorena; two stepdaughters, Heather Roberson and Derek Barnes, both of Bosqueville, and Karry Dornak and husband, Jeff, of Spring; two sisters, Kathy Matus and Cindy Matus, both of West; brother, Thomas Matus, and wife, Ruth Ann, of Chalk Bluff; five great grandchildren; and numerous extended family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Joseph F. Pustejovsky, Jr. of West. He was born August 3, 1983, in Waco to Joseph Frank "Joe" Pustejovsky, Sr. and Carolyn Pustejovsky. He attended St. Mary's School, graduated from West High School, and also attended McLennan Community College.

Since 2009, he had served as the city secretary for West. He had also worked for the Sears and Roebuck Company, and as a personal property appraiser for McLennan County Appraisal District.

Joey liked to hunt, play golf and work in his yard and was an avid Texas A&M fan. He loved spending time with his children and his family. He also enjoyed being actively involved with his community, his church, and the fire department family.

He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of the Assumption in West, where he started the youth ministry and was a director of the Catholic Brothers and Sisters United Youth Ministry for 2 years. He also served as a gift bearer and CCE teacher.

He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus Council Number 2305, and the Monsignor George 4th Degree Assembly 2391, also the West ACTS Men's Community, West ACTS Core, where he served as treasurer, the County Line Aggie Club, the West Fire Department, where he served as treasurer, and the National Rifle Association.

He was preceded in death by his brother, Jeremy Pustejovsky, and grandparents, Frankie Kapavik, Sr., and Anton and Helen Pustejovsky. He leaves to cherish his memory his beloved wife of a year, Kelly Pustejovsky, of West; children, Parker, Beau, Kayla and Ashley, all of West; parents, Joe and Carolyn Pustejovsky, of West; grandmother, Teresa Compton and husband, Marcus, of Crawford; brother, Bradley Pustejovsky and wife, Dolores, of West; in-laws, Joe and Brenda Sebesta, of Waco, brother-in-law, David Sebesta, of Fort Worth; and numerous aunts, uncles, other relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Captain Cyrus Adam Reed of Houston. He was born February 11, 1984, in Houston to Mark Andrew and Lucy Reed. He was a member of the Abbott Volunteer Fire Department, the Bynum Volunteer Fire Department, the West Ambulance Department, a former member of the Elm Mott Volunteer Fire Department. He was affiliated with the Com-

munity Volunteer Fire Department in Alief, and he was also an Eagle Scout in Troop 1110.

Cyrus lived his life with an infectious smile, a giant heart, and a dedication to honor which he would not compromise.

He was preceded in death by his grandparents, Charles P. Reed and E. Miles II and Shirley Ann Brown; uncle, Edwin Miles Brown II; and uncle, Robert Zulko. He leaves to cherish his memory his grandmother, Martha J. Reed of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; parents, Mark and Lucy Reed of Houston; sister, Sarah Reed and fiancée, David Hobbs, of Houston; niece, Edith Cheyenne of Houston; brother, Bryce Reed and wife, Brittany; and their daughter, Finley, of West; three aunts, three uncles, 11 cousins, and many friends.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Kevin William Sanders. He was born October 13, 1979, outside of Chicago to Duane and Sandra Sanders. He grew up in Palos Hills, Illinois, and graduated from Marist High School. He graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with a bachelor's degree in animal science and from Parkland College with a veterinary technician certification.

Kevin truly believed in the strength and goodness of people. His passion in life was helping and caring for others. He held several registered veterinary technician positions in Champaign, Illinois; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Plainfield, Illinois; Waco, Texas; and Hewitt, Texas.

Kevin always did as he thought was right and strove to be the best that he could be.

□ 2040

He taught at Fox College in Tinley Park, Illinois, and McLennan Community College in Waco, Texas, inspiring greatness in his students at each location. Kevin lived for the service of others through his participation in the Plainfield Emergency Management Agency in Illinois and the Bruceville-Eddy Volunteer Fire Department in Texas.

Kevin loved caring for animals, working on cars, restoring his 1970 Dodge Charger, listening to music and attending concerts, watching the Chicago Bears and the Fighting Illini, playing paintball and spending time with his family.

He was preceded in death by his father, Duane Sanders. He leaves to cherish his memory his wife, Sarah Sanders; son, Reeve Sanders; mother, Sandra Sanders; maternal grandmother, Eleanore Frey; sister, Jeannette, and her husband, Tim White; brother, Scott, and his wife, Allison Sanders; and many friends and extended family.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Captain Douglas "Doug" James Snokhous of West. He was born January 1, 1963 in Hillsboro to Jimmy Rudolph and Louise Marie Snokhous. He attended St. Mary's School, was part of the West Boy Scouts and spent most of

his childhood with his dad and uncles at the West Volunteer Fire Department. He played baseball and football for the West Trojans and graduated from West High School. After high school, he began his career at Central Texas Iron Works.

Doug loved spending time with family, especially his 7-month old grandson, Hogan James. He enjoyed hunting, golfing, fishing, talking with friends and cooking barbecue. Doug's passion was volunteering with the West Volunteer Fire Department, alongside his brother, Robert.

He was preceded in death by his parents, and his brother, Bob, died in the same accident that took Doug's life. He leaves to cherish his memory his wife of 13 years, Donna Snokhous of West; two daughters, Lauren and Laken Snokhous, both of West; grandson, Hogan James; stepsons, Steven Beseda and his wife, Maggie, of Eva Beach, Hawaii; and Paul Beseda and his wife, Amy, of West; stepdaughter DeAnna Reaves and her husband, Brandon, of Azle; three step-grandchildren; sister, Karen Hoelscher and her husband, Keith, of West; brother, Barry Snokhous and his wife, Sayoko, of Okinawa, Japan; sister-in-law, Alison Snokhous of West; along with nieces and nephews; a great-niece and great-nephew; numerous other relatives, and many friends.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember Captain Robert "Bob" Louis Snokhous of West. He was born June 4, 1964, in Hillsboro to Jimmy Rudolph and Louise Marie Snokhous. He graduated from West High School and received an Associate Degree from Texas State Technical College in Waco. He was a project manager for Central Texas Iron Works in Waco and was on their emergency response team.

Bob was a volunteer for the West Fire Department, where he held a passion for putting out fires. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of the Assumption and the Knights of Columbus West Council No. 2305. He loved hunting and outdoor barbecues.

He was preceded in death by his parents, and his brother, Doug, died in the same accident that took Bob's life. He leaves to cherish his memory his beloved wife of 13 years, Alison Snokhous; son Robert "Bubba" Snokhous, Jr., of Cape Coral, Florida; daughters Margee Snokhous of Cape Coral, Florida, and McKenzie Ryan of West; brother Barry Snokhous and wife, Sayoko, of Okinawa, Japan; sister, Karen Hoelscher and her husband, Keith, of Ross, Texas; two grandchildren, Kandence and Kameron Snokhous of Cape Coral; several nieces and nephews; a great-niece and great-nephew; and numerous other relatives and many friends.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember William Ray "Buck" Uptmor, Jr., of Abbott. He was born April 11, 1968, in Waco, to Billy Ray Uptmor, Sr. and Beverly Ann Uptmor. He graduated from West High School, and went on to

study air conditioning for 2 years at Hill Junior College. He also attended Texas State Technical Institute, where he studied auto body work. For over 25 years, he owned and operated Uptmor Welding and Construction. He built fences, barns and arenas, including designing and constructing the Hubbard Arena and Auction facility.

Buck grew up loving the outdoors. He loved to camp, hunt, fish, ride horses and work cattle. He was an animal lover, and he was always picking up strays. He also loved watching his children's sporting events, coaching Little League, and supporting his daughter in barrel racing. He trained and jockeyed racehorses and was the drummer for the Billy Uptmor and the Makers band. Buck loved rodeo and rode saddle broncs, bareback broncs, and bulls. He also liked to grill, and he thought he was a great chef. He was also a member of St. Martin Catholic Church in Tours, the West Longhorn Club, where he served as director, Catholic Life, and SPJST Lodge 6 in Cottonwood.

He leaves to cherish his memory his beloved wife of 13 years, Arcy Uptmor of Abbott; sons, Hunter and Trevor Uptmor, both of Abbott; daughter, Dusty Uptmor of Abbott; parents, Billy and Beverly Uptmor of Tours; grandmother, Agnes Middleton of Tours; brother, Brian Uptmor and his wife, Kris, of Tours; sister, Bethany Raines and her husband, Matt, of Tours; mother-in-law, Julia Silva of Pharr; and several nieces, nephews, other relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, these 12 men paid the ultimate sacrifice while providing for the safety and security of the community of West. They all died doing what they loved to do, which was serving and protecting others. They will forever be remembered as heroes. Their selfless service is a model for the rest of us to follow.

These men each exemplified the words of Jesus in John 15:13:

Greater Love has no man than this: that he lay down his life for his friends.

I am in awe of the outpouring of support for the West community from surrounding communities and indeed from people across this Nation and around the world. We are hopeful this great town will quickly and fully recover from this tragic event. All of the help that has been given and continues to come will certainly speed the recovery process. Tragedies such as this explosion remind us of how fragile life really is.

I ask that everyone please remember to pray often for our country during these difficult times. Please pray for our military men and women who protect our country from threats abroad and for our first responders who protect us from threats here at home.

Mr. Speaker, before I close this evening, I would like to recognize the West Veterans Honor Guard.

Throughout the decade of the 1990s, due in part to the reduction of the country's Active Duty military forces

and coupled with the increasing number of World War II-era veterans reaching the ends of their lives, the Department of Defense was typically unable to provide graveside military honors to deceased veterans. In 1990, West VFW Post 4819 and its commander, Frank Podsednik, answered the call and selected fellow member Harry Lee Hykel to form and lead the West Veterans Honor Guard, whose mission has become "Honoring Those Who Served."

The original group consisted of Squad Leader Captain Harry Lee Hykel, bugler Bob Fuller, Jim Garrett, Chaplain C.J. Hlavaty, Ernest Holecck, Claude King, Robert Kreid, Boyd Mangrum, Riflemen Frank Podsednik, Robert Podsednik, Alwood Scheler, and Color Bearers Gene Schutzta and Ernest Zahirniak.

The VFW Honor Guard was later joined by American Legion members to become the West Veterans Honor Guard. Additions and transitions to the squad include Color Bearer Ross "BO" Bohannon, Rob Buchanan, Chaplain Marvin Cepak, Michael Driscoll, Jerry Kadlubar, John Kostecka, Joe Laubert, William Karlik, Ronnie Matus, William Pavelka, Dan Pokluda, Riflemen Buddy Shields, Steve Soukup, Robert Sanislav, Chris Waters, Russell Willsey and Robert Zahirniak.

In addition to rendering military honors at veterans' funerals, the honor guard participates in numerous civic functions and ceremonies throughout Central Texas, including leading and marching in Westfest Labor Day parade, providing a color honor guard, providing display of service flags and displaying the POW/MIA flag.

Since its inception in 1990, the West Veterans Honor Guard has provided the longstanding military tradition of funeral honors, ceremonial elements of flag folding and presentation, playing "Taps," providing rifle details, and providing color guards at over 430 funerals.

Mr. Speaker, tonight I honor the West Veterans Honor Guard for all that they have done for our great community.

Mr. Speaker, on June 8, America lost Army Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark in the war on terror.

Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark was a native of New York, and his father, Jack, was an Army Colonel. Todd was in the Junior ROTC while in high school, and upon graduation, attended Texas A&M University where he would join Company B-2 in the Corps of Cadets.

□ 2050

At the time of his tragic death, he was a brigade level advisor to the 10th Mountain Division. He would serve on five separate deployments in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

During his 17 years of service to our country, Lieutenant Colonel Clark earned many awards and decorations. He earned three Bronze Star Medals, the Purple Heart, two Meritorious

Service Medals, the Army Commendation with Combat Distinguishing Device "V," four Army Commendation Medals, three Army Achievement Medals, the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal, the National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Service Star, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Kosova Campaign Medal with Bronze Service Star, two Afghanistan Campaign Medals with Bronze Service Star, four Iraq Campaign Medals with Bronze Service Star, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Korean Defense Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, three Overseas Service Ribbons, the NATO Medal Kosova and the NATO Medal Combat Action Badge, and the Basic Parachuters Badge.

At the conclusion of his current tour in Afghanistan, Lieutenant Colonel Clark's next assignment was going to bring him back to Texas as he was poised to become the executive officer or the second-in-command of the Reserve Officers Training Core at his alma mater, Texas A&M University.

In the coming days, Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark will be laid to rest at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in West. Our thoughts and prayers are with the family of Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark. He will be forever remembered as an outstanding soldier, husband, and father. We thank him and his family for their service and sacrifice for our country. His sacrifice also reflects the words of Jesus in John 15:13: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

God bless our military men and women, and God bless America.

DEFENDING LIBERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. I stand here today on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, and I come to talk about matters of import to this country and what should be important to each and every one of us.

I often look, as I'm sitting on the floor getting ready to cast votes, down here at the front. You see "tolerance" and "justice." And you see the word "liberty"—you may not be able to see it at home, but there they are carved into the wood here.

Liberty is extremely important to this country, and liberty is a fragile creature which can easily be extinguished if we, as citizens of the United States—and particularly those of us who are Members of Congress—do not take the opportunity to defend liberty, even when it sometimes may seem to be unpopular.

Now we have, of recent, heard in the press reports that certain agencies of the United States Government have

been accessing all kinds of information—phone records, et cetera. I think this is wrong. I think that the approach that has been taken is an overreach under the PATRIOT Act—although I believe that, when written, there were gray areas of the PATRIOT Act which could have been anticipated that there would be an overreach by the government. But some have interpreted that it's okay that you gather information even if it's just in the megadata on millions and millions of American citizens. I do not take that position. I believe that it is wrong, and I believe it cuts to the core of liberty in this country.

Let me explain.

To understand why we do things that we do, we have to look at the history of this country and, many times, of other countries, particularly Great Britain. When we look at our right not to have the government intrude into our homes, into our thoughts, into our very beings, it goes back to before the American Revolution. I would point to the 1760s as being instrumental.

As a student of history at Emory and Henry College, I learned under Professor Raiser there that there was a fellow named John Wilkes. Now, John Wilkes was a rake of a man, and many times his actions I would not have approved of. But whether by design or just by circumstance, John Wilkes weighs heavy in both America's history and in the history of Great Britain.

John Wilkes was from London. He stood for Parliament, was a member of Parliament. He began a secret printing on things that he didn't think that George III was doing correctly in the 1760s. One of those he printed in what was called the paper, the North Britain.

In North Britain 35, John Wilkes actually inferred that George III may have acted dishonestly in reaching a treaty with the French. Needless to say, George III was incensed that this happened, and he issued, through his ministers, what was known as a general warrant—that meaning that they could go, even though they didn't have a specific person, they didn't have a specific place, they could go into parts of London and search house to house, seizing papers, property, whatever they thought might lead to the conclusion of who was printing the North Britain and responsible in particular for North Britain No. 45.

Needless to say, after rounding up roughly 50 people and going into a number of houses, they did arrest Mr. John Wilkes, along with a number of other people, and it was ultimately determined that Mr. Wilkes was in fact responsible for the writing that the King found so inappropriate.

It's also interesting to note that, as a part of this, in his legal defense, John Wilkes raised the issue of whether or not general warrants were in fact legal. The courts would later rule that they were not. The courts would later rule that they were not.

Now, it's interesting—and I'll pull out a wonderful treatise on British history, just hits the highlights, the History of the English-Speaking Peoples by Winston Churchill. Winston Churchill, in talking about—and he acknowledges the faults of Mr. Wilkes, but he also points out the court's reasoning on this matter.

The question of general warrants became a big issue. The radical-minded Londoners welcomed the rebuff of the government. It goes on to talk about what Wilkes did, but it also goes on to tell us what the courts ruled.

Let me see if I can find it here, if you will bear with me for just a minute. I appreciate your patience as I look for the exact quote. Here is Churchill talking about what the justices said:

The officials pleaded—that would be the government officials of George, III—that they were immune from a suit by Wilkes because they were acting under government orders. Churchill says this large and sinister defense—the defense would be that they could use the general warrants—this large and sinister defense was rejected by the chief justice in words which remain a classic statement on the rule of law, quoting now the Chief Justice Lord Camden:

With respect to the argument of state necessity or a distinction which has been aimed at between state offenses and others, the common law does not understand that kind of reasoning, nor do our books take notice of any such distinction.

Wilkes was heralded as a hero of liberty. And there's a great controversy in history as to whether he was a true patriot, a true lover of liberty, or one who merely happened to fall into the circumstances at the time. I prefer to think he was a hero of liberty.

Notwithstanding the fact that he ultimately prevailed in England, he was also seen across the pond in what would later be the United States, in the Colony—particularly in Massachusetts, but in other Colonies—as a hero of liberty. He was in communication with Sam Adams and the Sons of Liberty.

At the same time, almost identical to this, there was a thing called Writs of Assistance. Now, those were writs that were used in naval terms dealing with trade. They said that whatever the King's people needed to do for assistance, they could have, very much like a general warrant, and some would argue that they were the same.

□ 2100

In Massachusetts, about this same time, there was a James Otis, Jr.—this was pointed out, I must let you know, earlier today to me by Congressman NADLER. Mr. Otis argued the same things that were being argued in the Wilkes case in Great Britain. Sam Adams was present for those arguments, so he was communicating with John Wilkes and he was listening to the arguments against general warrants or writs of assistance made by Mr. Otis.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, JORDAN, AND ISRAEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 27 AND MAY 3, 2013—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	4/27	5/3					³ 9,526.66				9,526.66
Committee total					5,582.66		18,494.02				24,076.66

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Total transport.

MR. ROBERT KAREM, June 3, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Chairman, May 21, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Vern Buchanan	1/7	1/7	Guam				(³)				
	1/7	1/8	Republic of Korea		197.87		(³)				197.87
	1/8	1/9	Taiwan		170.76		(³)				170.76
	1/9	1/9	Myanmar				(³)				
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		137.36		(³)				137.36
	1/10	1/12	Ethiopia		618.28		(³)				618.28
	1/12	1/12	South Sudan				(³)				
	1/12	1/13	Rwanda		203.00		(³)				203.00
	1/13	1/14	Burkina Faso		396.00		(³)				396.00
	1/14	1/14	Cape Verde				(³)				
Hon. Eric Paulsen	1/7	1/7	Guam				(³)				
	1/7	1/8	Republic of Korea		317.87		(³)				317.87
	1/8	1/9	Taiwan		276.76		(³)				276.76
	1/9	1/9	Myanmar				(³)				
	1/9	1/10	Thailand		240.36		(³)				240.36
	1/10	1/12	Ethiopia		788.28		(³)				788.28
	1/12	1/12	South Sudan				(³)				
	1/12	1/13	Rwanda		272.00		(³)				272.00
	1/13	1/14	Burkina Faso		488.00		(³)				488.00
	1/14	1/14	Cape Verde				(³)				
Hon. Vern Buchanan	1/26	1/26	Japan		203.00		(³)				203.00
	1/27	1/29	Taiwan		364.00		(³)				364.00
	1/29	1/30	Philippines		340.00		(³)				340.00
	1/30	2/1	China		320.00		(³)				320.00
	2/1	2/2	Republic of Korea		230.00		(³)				230.00
Committee total					5,563.54						5,563.54

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

HON. DAVE CAMP, Chairman, May 24, 2013.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1724. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved Air-Sea Battle Concept; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1725. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting annual report on the current and future military strategy of Iran; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1726. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the September 2012 reporting period pursuant to section 2432, Title 10 United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1727. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Department of Defense counter-ter-

rorism activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1728. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the December 2012 reporting period pursuant to section 2432, Title 10 United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1729. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a business case analysis for the Ship to Shore Connector; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1730. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-08, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1731. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 12-12, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1732. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 12-40, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1733. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 12-60, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1734. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 12-49, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1735. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 12-64, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act,

1778. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an addendum to a certification, transmittal number:

DDTC 12-139; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1779. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an addendum to a certification, transmittal number: DDTC 12-155; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1780. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an addendum to a certification, transmittal number: DDTC 12-167; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1781. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an addendum to a certification, transmittal number: DDTC 12-143; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1782. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an addendum to a certification, transmittal number: DDTC 12-157; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1783. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a letter regarding actions under the Iran Sanctions Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1784. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1785. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Report on Compliance with the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1786. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 102(a)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1787. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a possible unauthorized transfer of defense articles pursuant to Section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1788. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a designation pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1789. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting justification for determination made by the Secretary of Defense under 22 U.S.C. 5963 as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1790. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to paragraph (5)(D) of the Senate's May 1997 Resolution of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1791. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a wavier under section 7046(C)(1)(B) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1792. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting waiver of requirement to certify conditions under Section 203 of the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1793. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State,

transmitting notification of a possible unauthorized transfer of U.S.-origin defense articles pursuant to Section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1794. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Condition (10)(C) Annual Report on Compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1795. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report on the Secretary of State's decision to designate an entity and its aliases as a "foreign terrorist organization", pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1189); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1796. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report on the Secretary of State's decision to designate an entity and its aliases as a "foreign terrorist organization", pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1189); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1797. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report on the Secretary of State's decision to designate an entity and its aliases as a "foreign terrorist organization", pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1189); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1798. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report on the Secretary of State's decision to designate an entity and its aliases as a "foreign terrorist organization", pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1189); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1799. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report on the Secretary of State's decision to designate an entity and its aliases as a "foreign terrorist organization", pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1189); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1800. A letter from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting a congressional notification; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

1801. A letter from the Director of National Intelligence, transmitting on the impact of sequestration on the National Intelligence Program; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

1802. A letter from the Boards of Trustees, Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting the 2013 Annual Report Of The Boards Of Trustees Of The Federal Hospital Insurance And Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 401(c)(2), 1395i(b)(2), and 1395t(b)(2); (H. Doc. No. 113-34); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCKEON: Committee on Armed Services. Supplemental report on H.R. 1960, A bill

to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strength for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-102, Pt. 2).

Mr. NUGENT: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 256. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1256) to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to jointly adopt rules setting forth the application to cross-border swaps transactions of certain provisions relating to swaps that were enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Rept. 113-104). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 2308. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish a program to provide grants for cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillator training in public elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr.

FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BARTON, Ms. BASS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOUTSTANY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DENT, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ENYART, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ISSA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LONG, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. MATSUI,

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RADEL, Mr. REED, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROKITA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROSS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SALMON, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YODER, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. DESANTIS, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 2309. A bill to restrict any State or local jurisdiction from imposing a new discriminatory tax on cell phone services, providers, or property; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 2310. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make available for purchase Department of Veterans Affairs memorial headstones and markers for members of reserve components who performed certain training; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 2311. A bill to protect employees from retaliation in the workplace based on actions taken to protest or try to improve working conditions; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 2312. A bill to exempt the natural aging process in the determination of the production period for distilled spirits under section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOUSTANY (for himself, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 2313. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to issue regulations covering the practice of enrolled agents before the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 2314. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a strategy to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials in the Middle East and North Africa region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 2315. A bill to clarify the orphan drug exception to the annual fee on branded prescription pharmaceutical manufacturers and importers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina,

Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2316. A bill to provide grants to States to ensure that all students in the middle grades are taught an academically rigorous curriculum with effective supports so that students complete the middle grades prepared for success in secondary school and postsecondary endeavors, to improve State and district policies and programs relating to the academic achievement of students in the middle grades, to develop and implement effective middle grades models for struggling students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. SIREs):

H.R. 2317. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to States to establish a comprehensive school counseling program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 2318. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 with respect to the applicability of the Act to Federal facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COLE, and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 2319. A bill to clarify certain provisions of the Native American Veterans' Memorial Establishment Act of 1994; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2320. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an increasingly larger earned income credit for families with more than 3 children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2321. A bill to extend to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard of the District of Columbia as the Governors of the several States exercise over the National Guard of those States with respect to administration of the National Guard and its use to respond to natural disasters and other civil disturbances, while ensuring that the President retains control of the National Guard of the District of Columbia to respond to homeland defense emergencies; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERS of California (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. CAPPS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. HAHN):

H.R. 2322. A bill to minimize the economic and social costs resulting from losses of life, property, well-being, business activity, and economic growth associated with extreme weather events by ensuring that the United States is more resilient to the impacts of extreme weather events in the short- and long-term, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PITTENGER:

H.R. 2323. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to repeal a small business loan data collection requirement; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 2324. A bill to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 2325. A bill to provide for the disposition of certain persons detained in the United States pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 2326. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Medgar Evers House, located in Jackson, Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H. Res. 254. A resolution recognizing the importance of United States leadership in addressing the challenge of global maternal and child malnutrition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 255. A resolution requesting the Senate to return to the House of Representatives the bill H.R. 2217; considered and agreed to.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 2308.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority in which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to regulate Commerce, as enumerated by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 2309.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HANNA

H.R. 2310.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is enumerated in Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRAYSON:

H.R. 2311.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States:

"The Congress shall have Power . . . to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 2312.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the

U.S. Constitution: Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 2313.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 2314.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 2315.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2316.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 2317.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 2318.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, cl. 3

The Congress shall have the power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the states, and with Indian Tribes;

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 2319.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2320.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 Section 8 and Clause 18 Section 8 of Article I and the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2321.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PETERS of California:

H.R. 2322.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. PITTINGER:

H.R. 2323.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the explicit power of Congress to regulate commerce in and among the states, as enumerate in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause, of the United States Constitution.

Additionally, Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution allows for every bill

passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President to be codified into law; and therefore implicitly allows Congress to repeal any bill that has been passed by both chambers and signed into law by the President.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 2324.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 2325.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, and Amendments IV and V to the Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 2326.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 22: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 24: Mr. DAINES.
H.R. 25: Mr. SALMON.
H.R. 55: Mr. BARBER.
H.R. 182: Mr. MARKEY.
H.R. 183: Mr. NUGENT.
H.R. 272: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 282: Mr. HENSARLING.
H.R. 350: Mr. HENSARLING.
H.R. 352: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 363: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 452: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 497: Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 503: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 505: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 508: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 519: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 530: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 565: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 567: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. PITTINGER, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 577: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 627: Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 630: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 685: Mr. HANNA, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 688: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 693: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 694: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 698: Mr. RUSH and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 718: Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.R. 720: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 724: Mr. NOLAN, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
H.R. 742: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 755: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. BARROW of Georgia.
H.R. 763: Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 792: Mr. POMPEO, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. COLINS of Georgia, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 811: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 814: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 846: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. NEAL, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 851: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 855: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 874: Mr. LANCE, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 906: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 921: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 924: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 961: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 963: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 964: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 990: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 1001: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1020: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. POMPEO.

H.R. 1024: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 1030: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1077: Mr. TERRY and Mr. ROHR-ABACHER.

H.R. 1155: Mr. FINCHER and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 1176: Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 1179: Mr. WALZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1249: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1250: Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 1255: Mr. TIBERI, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1257: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H.R. 1263: Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 1281: Mr. DELANEY, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. FARR.

H.R. 1288: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 1304: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1318: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 1339: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 1362: Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 1416: Mr. RUNYAN and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1428: Mr. COSTA, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1429: Mr. HANNA and Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 1431: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1441: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 1453: Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 1489: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1496: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 1502: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 1507: Mr. MATHESON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. HANNA, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 1521: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1528: Ms. DELBENE and Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 1577: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 1595: Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WATT, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 1624: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1652: Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 1666: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 1678: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1692: Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 1696: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1705: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1706: Ms. EDWARDS and Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 1717: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 1731: Mr. TONKO, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1740: Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1755: Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 1756: Mr. KILMER and Mr. BUCSHON.
 H.R. 1761: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. MORAN.
 H.R. 1767: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. KAPTUR.
 H.R. 1771: Mr. BERA of California.
 H.R. 1775: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.R. 1797: Mr. YOHO, Mr. PERRY, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. NUNES, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. RADEL, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. REED, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. JOYCE, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
 H.R. 1801: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ENYART, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. PRELINGHUYSEN.
 H.R. 1821: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MOORE and Mr. LANGEVIN.
 H.R. 1825: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. POMPEO.
 H.R. 1827: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 1828: Mr. GERLACH.
 H.R. 1830: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. PAULSEN.
 H.R. 1842: Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 1849: Mr. LAMBORN.
 H.R. 1867: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LATHAM, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, and Mr. HIGGINS.
 H.R. 1869: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. REED, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HURT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HALL, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. HIMES.
 H.R. 1883: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.R. 1909: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 1918: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 1921: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H.R. 1931: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
 H.R. 1943: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 1950: Mr. ROTHFUS.
 H.R. 1962: Mr. WELCH and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 1976: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 1985: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 2000: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. COLE, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 2002: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Mr. KINGSTON.
 H.R. 2009: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. BOUSTANY.
 H.R. 2016: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H.R. 2021: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
 H.R. 2022: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. RENACCI.
 H.R. 2023: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2027: Mr. SALMON.
 H.R. 2051: Ms. CLARKE.
 H.R. 2053: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H.R. 2064: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. COOPER.
 H.R. 2066: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. RAHALL.
 H.R. 2089: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
 H.R. 2092: Mr. BARR.
 H.R. 2094: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LATHAM, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 2106: Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 2112: Mr. SERRANO.
 H.R. 2137: Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 2143: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
 H.R. 2149: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BASS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CLARKE, and Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 2169: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 2175: Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. NUGENT.
 H.R. 2192: Mr. LABRADOR.
 H.R. 2199: Mr. FLEMING.
 H.R. 2207: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H.R. 2231: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
 H.R. 2239: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. HALL, Mr. YOHO, Mr. DESANTIS, and Mr. CULBERSON.
 H.R. 2246: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 2252: Mr. CRENSHAW.
 H.R. 2273: Mr. JOYCE and Mr. RIBBLE.
 H.R. 2278: Mr. ISSA.
 H.R. 2288: Mr. NADLER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2296: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. RUNYAN.
 H.R. 2300: Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.
 H.R. 2305: Mr. BUCHANAN.
 H.J. Res. 1: Mr. BENTIVOLIO and Mr. SANFORD.
 H.J. Res. 2: Mr. TURNER and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.J. Res. 43: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
 H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. MCINTYRE.
 H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. SCHOCK.
 H. Con. Res. 28: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. VARGAS.
 H. Res. 24: Mr. LATTA.
 H. Res. 35: Mr. WILLIAMS, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
 H. Res. 36: Mr. AMODEI.
 H. Res. 63: Mr. HIMES and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
 H. Res. 75: Mr. LATHAM.
 H. Res. 123: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H. Res. 189: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. ISRAEL.
 H. Res. 211: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H. Res. 220: Mr. POCAN and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H. Res. 249: Mr. POLIS.